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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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The Daily and Weekly Commercial.—NEWSPAPER DECISIONS.—1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice—whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

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FIRST EDITION.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

England.

SHOOTING AT WIMBLEDON—THE IRISH TEAM WIN THE ELCHO CHALLENGE SHIELD.

LONDON, July 22.—The Elcho challenge shield match at Wimbledon, took place today. The attendance was small. The ranges were 800, 900 and 1,000 yards. The possible team score at each range was 600 points. The shooting at the 800 yards range was completed with the English eight scoring 515, the Irish 502, and the Scotch, 498. In shooting at the second range, the Irish eight scored 527, the Scotch 511, and the English 500. A victory for the Irish team was then believed certain. The American riflemen kept the targets for the Irishmen and superintended their shooting. There was a considerable increase in the attendance this morning and more interest was also manifested.

The Irish eight won the Elcho challenge and shield. The score was: Irish 1,593, Scotch 1,563, English 1,502.

Only during the shooting at the one thousand yards range were the contestants in the match for the Elcho shield favored with bright weather. After the victory of the Irishmen, Wells, the captain of the English eight, called for cheers for the Irish team which were given. Abercorn, the captain of the Irish eight, spoke in response, and called for cheers for the Scotch eight. Dunlap, captain of that team, in speaking complimented the American team and America. Col. Gildersleeve returned thanks for the favorable remarks to his country. In regard to the hope that had been expressed that an American team would complete at Wimbledon in 1876, he said: "We are to have at Philadelphia in that year a national centennial celebration, and we invite the rifle teams of the civilized world to a friendly contest there. Should that be accomplished, you will see an American team at Wimbledon." Lord Wharncliffe said he hoped that the English, Scotch and Irish riflemen would be represented at Philadelphia.

In the match at Wimbledon to-day, between the English and Canadian riflemen, for the Kolapore cup at 200, 500 and 600 yards, the Canadians won by 34 points.

EXCITEMENT IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

In the House of Commons this afternoon, Mr. Disraeli announced that the Government had abandoned the Merchant Shipping bill for this session. He expressed the hope that the session would be closed by the 10th or 12th of August, and possibly earlier. Mr. Plimsoll followed with a speech in which he violently attacked the Government, saying that the consequence of the abandonment of the bill would be the destruction of thousands of lives. He spoke vehemently and excitedly, used extraordinary epithets, stamped his feet and gesticulated wildly, setting the House in an uproar. Mr. Disraeli moved that Mr. Plimpsoll be removed from the House. The Speaker ordered Mr. Plimpsoll to withdraw his remarks, and he went out shaking his fist at the Government benches. The House then considered the action proper to take in regard to Mr. Plimpsoll's conduct. Several speakers urged his excitability as an excuse for his offense. The debate on the subject was finally adjourned till Thursday next.

MORE ABOUT THE ROW IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

LONDON, July 22.—The scene in the House of Commons this afternoon, caused by the violent speech of Mr. Plimsoll, was unparalleled. Mr. Plimsoll first earnestly implored the Government not to send thousands of persons to undeserved and unhallowed graves through the conduct of ship owners of murderous tendencies. Upon being called to order, he advanced to the table and gave notice that he would ask on Tuesday next whether certain vessels which had been lost, entailing a great sacrifice of life, belonged to Mr. Bates, member for Plymouth. Mr. Plimsoll added that he was determined to unmask these villains. In reply to the Speaker, he said that he applied that expression to members of the House, and refused to withdraw it.

Mr. Sullivan, after Mr. Plimsoll had left the Chamber, apologetically hinted that he was momentarily insane.

Mr. Bates subsequently made a personal explanation in addition to the remarks of Mr. Plimsoll concerning himself. He acknowledged that he had lost five ships during the last two years, but said they were well equipped and classed A No. 1 at Lloyds and were only insured for part of their value. He expressed pity for Mr. Plimsoll who he said was not responsible for his actions. The Right Hon. Mr. Rathbone protested against the Government's course. They declared that the suspense and uncertainty which would be produced by the withdrawal of the Merchant Shipping bill would be injurious to the shipping interests.

PARLIAMENTARY PROCEEDINGS.

In the House of Commons this evening, Lord Hamilton, Under Secretary of State for India, in reply to an interrogatory, declined to submit the correspondence in regard to the difficulties with Burmah, but said that he hoped that they would be amicably adjusted. Mr. Disraeli said that the Conservatives at their meeting to-day adopted some resolutions which it was unnecessary to explain. It is rumored that there will be a Ministerial crisis in the House when the motion to abandon the Merchant Shipping bill and proceed with the Agricultural Holdings bill, comes up.

NO TROUBLE IN THE COTTON TRADE.

LIVERPOOL, July 22.—The *Post* declares that nothing has occurred to cause the least uneasiness in the cotton trade, and that the reports to the contrary are sensational.

THE THUNDERER ON THE DIRECT CABLE.

LONDON, July 22.—The *Times* this morning, in its financial article, condemns the silence of the managers of the direct United States cable in regard to the line, and says that the inquiries of its stockholders meet with a blank refusal to impart information.

THE ENGLISH FLOODS STILL RAGING.

There is a flood at Barton, on the Trent and the water is still raising. Part of town is impassable. The Great Eastern Railway, between Swinton and Swavesey for a distance of three and a half miles, is submerged.

THE PRESBYTERIAN COUNCIL.

LONDON, July 22.—In the Presbyterian Council to-night, the chairman said that in a private conference, a unanimous and substantial agreement on the constitution had been reached. But one point in the preamble remained to be discussed to-morrow, when the constitution would be made public. The next meeting of the Council will be held in Edinburg in the summer of 1876, and the succeeding one in the United States.

DR. M'COSH'S SPEECH ON THE ALLIANCE.

Rev. Dr. McCosh presided over the Presbyterian Council. He made a speech to-night in which he eloquently traced the progress of ideas in favor of union. He described his original suggestion at Philadelphia in regard to it, and the cordial reception of the scheme in America, which culminated in the success of 1873, when a meeting of the Evangelical Alliance such as was only possible in the United States was held. This led to a conference between distinguished men, who declared that the accomplishment of the scheme was one of the desires of their hearts. With regard to the constitution, he might say that the Council had agreed to take the consensus of the Reformed Church. The objects of the Alliance were settled. The Council would consider questions of general interest to the community, seek the welfare of weak and oppressed churches, collect and distribute information about the church, and entertain all subjects connected with the work of evangelization. Resolutions favoring the alliance were unanimously passed.

BRITISH ARTISTS AND THE CENTENNIAL.

A deputation from the Royal Academy of Arts to-day waited upon the Duke of Richmond, Lord President of the Council, and Lord Cairns, Lord High Chancellor, and urged in the interest of British art the advisability of the Government defraying the expenses of the transportation of paintings of the Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition. Lord Cairns promised that attention should be given to the matter.

France.

ASSEMBLY TO TAKE A RECESS.

PARIS, July 22.—The National Assembly to-day, by a vote of 470 against 155, agreed to adjourn from the 4th of August to the 4th of November. Many of the deputies abstained from voting.

Marine News.

QUEENSTOWN, July 22.—The steamships Scandinavian, from Baltimore, and Somerset, from New York have arrived.

LIVERPOOL, July 22.—Lighters have been sent to the steamship Abbotsford to take off her cargo. The forward compartment is full of water but the others are right. There are still hopes of saving the vessel.

LONDON, July 22.—There is no change in the position of the steamship Abbotsford, ashore in Cummaes Bay, Wales. The agents think she will float off with the next high tide.

European Markets.

LONDON, July 22, 5 P. M.—Consols for money and account 94⅞. United States bonds—5-20's, 1865, 105¾; do 1867, 107¾; 10-40s, 105½; new 5's, 1881, ——. Railroad stocks—Erie 19½; preferred 27; New York Central 92¼. Refined petroleum unchanged; spirits do 25s 6d.

PARIS, July 22.—Rentes 65 francs 15 centimes.

ANTWERP, July 22.—Refined petroleum 25½ francs.

FRANKFORT, July 22.—United States bonds—5-20's 1865, 90¼.

LIVERPOOL, July 22.—Cotton quiet; middling upland 6 3-16d; Orleans 7 15-16d. Sales of 10,000 bales, including 3,000 for speculation and export and 8,000 American. Flour—Extra State and Western 25s. Wheat—No 2 to No 1 spring 9s 10d @10s 6d. Corn—Mixed 35s4. Pork—Western 78s; Eastern 68s. Beef—American 72s4. Cheese 55s; Lard 61s. Tallow 40s4. Refined petroleum 9d; spirits do 25d.

HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.

The New Trinity College Building—Sale of the Old College Site for State Purposes—Purchase of a New One—A Description of the Proposed Structure—An Unrivaled Educational Edifice.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

HARTFORD, CONN., July 19, 1875.

The growth of the established collegiate institutions in the United States has kept pace with the enlarged means and increased taste, as well as higher intelligence and greater demands of the present day. About a half century ago Trinity College, of Hartford, Connecticut, was founded under the auspices of the Protestant Episcopal Church. During the years which have since elapsed, from its halls of learning have graduated many distinguished scholars in science and theology, and those who have filled the humbler but perhaps more practical walks of life. Its alumni embrace bishops and clergy, savants and merchants, now occupying spheres of prominence and usefulness in every State in the Union. At the time of the foundation of the college, about 1825, a small tract of twelve acres was procured in the vicinity of this city, then a place of significance only as one of the two capitals of this much-governed State. With the march of progress the city has grown far beyond the ivy-clad walls of Trinity. On all sides of the college campus now lie crowded thoroughfares, and the din of the busy, striving world, breaks in upon the quiet retreats of the professor and the student.

Two years ago old Trinity came in for a piece of good fortune, which, though not so considered by the more conservative members and friends of the institution, is destined to place it in the first rank of colleges. The inconvenience of two capitals had long annoyed the people of Connecticut. In 1872 it was decided to abolish this ancient system of government. The city of Hartford, among other inducements to bring the capital there, offered to furnish a suitable site for the use of the public buildings and $1,000,000 in cash for their erection. The suffrages of the people having decided in favor of Hartford, the site of Trinity was purchased by the city at the handsome figure of $600,000. Having thus disposed of their property, the trustees purchased a new and admirable site for their institution about two miles southwest of the city. In 1873 the President of the college made a special visit to England to examine the plans of the buildings of some of the time-honored and world-renowned institutions of that country. In London he visited the office of William Burges, the eminent architect, whose skill and taste are exhibited in the restoration and enlargement of Cardiff Castle, in the decoration of St. Paul's Cathedral and in other equally important works. Mr. Burges prepared a plan for the new Trinity College buildings. Upon the return of President Jackson the plans and drawings were submitted to the trustees and approved. The services of Mr. Kimball, a Hartford architect of ability and experience, were engaged to carry out the plans. This gentleman visited London and conferred with Mr. Burges respecting the details of the plans. After his return the plans were finally submitted to the building committee in April last (April 31st 1875.) Here they received some modification and were adopted. An appropriation of $400,000 was made and the architect was authorized to obtain tenders for the erection of two of the buildings.

At the beginning of the present month ground was broken with appropriate ceremonies. The buildings when completed will form a group of college edifices unrivaled in this country, and when they will be unique and striking in their architectural effect. The setting is a description taken from the architect's drawings:

The design for the new buildings embraces three quadrangles arranged on a continuous line, running nearly north and south, and exhibits a frontage of over thirteen hundred feet. The north and south quadrangles each measure 193 feet by 286 feet, and the center quadrangle 193 feet by 632 feet. The north quadrangle has for its northern boundary the theater (for commencement and other exercises) and the observatory, on the west a block of students' rooms, on the south the chapel (44 feet by 156 feet) and the dining hall (44 feet by 123 feet), with an intervening tower which rises to an altitude of 240 feet, and on the east a gateway with low blocks on either side.

The center or main quadrangle will be bounded on the north by the chapel, according to the plans now under consideration. It is sufficient to say, however, that the quadrangles will be united in general, and will present a front on the east and west sides, having communication with the serial quadrangles.

De B. R. K.

CINCINNATI.

Heavy Rain Storm Along the Ohio—Rivers Rapidly Rising.

CINCINNATI, July 22.—Reports received here to-night from the entire length of the Ohio Valley show that one of the heaviest rains of the season has fallen in the past twenty-four hours, doing great damage to growing crops and threatening an overflow in the river bottoms. Ten thousand acres of corn are reported under water in the Wabash bottoms, and that stream is still rising. Both forks of the Licking river in Kentucky are reported full to the banks and rising. The streams in Ohio are also reported swollen, and the Kanawha river at Charleston, West Virginia, has risen fifteen feet in the last twenty-four hours and is still rising. The Ohio river here to-night is rising at the rate of three inches per hour, and an unusual stage of water at this season of the year is anticipated.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, July 22, 1875.

BIDS AND AWARD OF GOLD.

The Assistant Treasurer to-day opened bids for $1,000,000 in gold. The entire amount bid for was $3,665,000. The lowest bid was 112.25, and the highest 112.80. It was awarded at from 112.65 to 112.80.

DEATH OF CHARLES A. MACY.

Charles A. Macy, of the banking firm of Howes & Macy, which failed during the panic of 1873, died yesterday at his residence in this city.

APPEAL IN THE TWEED CASE.

A notice of appeal by the people to the general term of the Supreme Court, from the decision of Justice Donahue in favor of William M. Tweed in the $6,000,000 civil suit, was served upon the defendant's lawyers yesterday and duly acknowledged by them.

FIRE INSURANCE LOSSES.

A summary of the losses of the fire insurance companies for the first six months of this year shows that they aggregate more than the entire losses for 1874. The losses this year have fallen not upon the great cities but chiefly upon country towns, in which insurance companies have paid about $26,000,000 on property destroyed.

LETTER ON THE INDIAN INVESTIGATION.

Thomas C. Fletcher, President of the Indian Investigating Committee, in a letter to the editor of the *Tribune*, says: "Both the Secretary of the Interior and Commissioner Smith have desired us, while in discharge of our other duties, to examine carefully the charges and insinuations of professor Marsh so far as they affect the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and to report clearly and explicitly on all charges made directly or inferentially by Prof. Marsh's statement, and this we intend to do without fear, favor or affection, so far as the evidence and facts we may gather shall warrant or require. We are in this matter servants of no branch or department of the Government; but we represent the people of the Republic in this investigation, and mean faithfully to perform our duty to them, and to do exact justice to their officers, servants and agents who may be implicated."

THE BOOKSELLERS' EXCHANGE.

The Booksellers' Exchange and Clearing House brought together a great number of the trade from all parts of the country, north, south, east and west. It has been the greatest exposition of the book trade that has ever been seen in America. The Exchange will continue business through this week only, closing Saturday.

VERDICT ON THE SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD DISASTER.

The Coroner's jury in the case of the South Side Railroad disaster rendered the following verdict: "We hereby severely censure the railroad company for not employing good and competent persons, or a sufficient number to operate the road safely; also for not having approved brakes attached to the cars and in use ing their times late on a public holiday; also for putting as general manager over the road an inexperienced man with power to direct and control Superintendent Barton and train master Barr, and we exonerate Superintendent Barton and train master Barr from all blame."

Inducements Offered

For cash and to prompt men on flour, groceries and general merchandise, at the Checkered Front.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

The Jay Cooke Failure.

Dilident Creditors and Unsatisfactory Dividends.

Imminent Bolt Among the Maryland Democrats.

Ex-Governor Wells to be the New District Attorney.

Prosperous Condition of the New Tobacco Crop.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 22, 1875.

Jay Cooke's Creditors Dissatisfied.

A large number of the creditors of Jay Cooke & Co. in this city have as yet refrained from accepting the meager dividend of five per cent., declared more than six months ago by the trustee. It is under-stood that this course has also been pursued by some of the large creditors in New York and Philadelphia, who are of the opinion that something much better should have been offered them, and are not willing to accept so small a portion when it might be an obstacle to the legal proceedings which it is contemplated to take. To-day all this class of creditors received through the mails a circular from the trustee, urging them to signify their acceptance of the dividend which for the reasons here given they have hitherto declined.

Democratic Difficulties in Maryland.

A considerable number of the District Democrats are here, soldiers, who attended the Democratic Convention in Baltimore yesterday and to-day. The dissatisfaction with the Gubernatorial nomination is of the bitterest discription, and it was openly stated this the Hamilton men would bolt the ticket.

Ex-Governor Wells to be the New District Attorney.

Attorney General Pierrepont says that the President left the entire subject of the District Attorneyship to him, and it is expected that ex-Governor Wells will be commissioned in place of Judge Fisher, as soon as he returns to the city.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 22, 1875.

PROSPEROUS CONDITION OF THE GROWING TOBACCO CROP—RETURNS TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

The July returns to the Department of Agriculture show that the acreage of tobacco is greater than that of last year, the increase being in the great tobacco producing states. Maryland has increased her area 4 per cent., Virginia 30, North Carolina 33, South Carolina 7, Florida 25, Mississippi 25, Kansas 10, Tennessee 23d, Kentucky 223, Ohio 25, Indiana 49, Illinois 56, Missouri 60, New York, Pennsylvania and Texas report the same areas as last year. New Hampshire has produced her small acreage 30 per cent., Massachusetts 25, Connecticut 2, Georgia 50, Alabama 10, Louisiana 7, Wisconsin 17, Kansas 11. The condition of the crop is most satisfactory in the largest tobacco States, and is 20 per cent. above average. Connecticut is 54 per cent. above average. Other large producing States are either very near a full average or above. The remarkably depressed condition is noted only in the following localities:

FISHER'S CASE SETTLED—ONE OF HIS MISDEEDS.

The removal of District Attorney Fisher is merely a matter of time. It will take place on the return of his designated successor, ex-Governor Wells. Fisher sought an interview with the President last night, but was unsuccessful in obtaining one. The *Evening Star* says that among the numerous charges against Attorney Fisher, is one that he deliberately negotiated away one half of the Government in the transfer of the property necessary for the extension of the capitol grounds, with a looseness of method and manner that is astounding by the property holders that Fisher, although an United States officer and acting for the Government as purchaser, made from part of his services in the matter deeds in prices ranging from twenty to three hundred dollars each. It now appears that all lots on the enlarged grounds have been condemned by Fisher as the obvious owners and are charged to them severally. In other words no notice is taken of the Government's occupancy of this heretofore private property. This could only have arisen either from the failure to record deeds or shows glaring deficiencies and errors in the District plot book. In short, the Government has no official record of being the owner of its own estate.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Probabilities for To-Day—For the Ohio Valley and Lower Lake region, partly cloudy weather and rain areas, followed by rising barometer, west to north winds, slightly cooler, clear or partly cloudy weather. For the Middle and Eastern States, falling barometer, southwest to southeast winds, slightly warmer, cloudy and rainy weather, followed in the former by rising barometer, west to north winds and clearing weather. The Cumberland, Ohio, and Mississippi form Cairo down, will rise.

General Joseph E. Johnson, of Georgia, has been elected President of the Arkansas Industrial University.

A fire yesterday morning destroyed fifteen buildings in the heart of the village of Roudeau, Ontario. Loss $35,000.

The Supreme Court at Yankton, yesterday decided in the affirmative the question as to whether it is unlawful to sell liquor to Indians off their reservations.

A fire Wednesday destroyed a large portion of the business part of Mellbrook, Ontario, and thirty or forty people were burned out. The loss is estimated at $100,000; insurance $54,000.

Major Wm. Henry Forbes, for many years agent of the Upper Sioux Indians at Fort Totten, who proved his honesty by retiring from that office a poor man, died at Jamestown, Dakota Territory, on Tuesday.

Private information from the West states that a three company post is to be established in the Black Hills, probably consisting of two companies of infantry and one of cavalry. The location is not decided upon.

A freight train bound south and a cattle train going north collided on the Iron Mountain Railroad in Missouri, Wednesday night, killing eighty cattle and wrecking several cars. Passenger trains were delayed twelve hours.

The third day's trotting of the Dexter Park races at Chicago yesterday, comprised but one race of interest—the 2:26 class. This race was not finished on account of the darkness. It lay between Clementine and Observer. As the track was heavy the time was slow.

A Carbondale dispatch states that on Monday night John Jordan, a rejected lover of Miss Cayne, with some drunken roughs attacked the cottage of her mother. Mrs. Cayne fired into the crowd and instantly wounded Jordan and then handed the revolver to her son, when it was accidentally discharged and fatally wounded her daughter.

Rumors are in circulation at Albany of the disappearance of important records from the office of the division and resident engineers of the eastern division of the Erie Canal, relating specially to some of the contracts of Mr. H. D. Denison, who is now in contempt for refusing to produce his books before the Canal Investigating Commission.

Last evening a fire broke out in the cooper shop of James Westfall, in Geddes street, Syracuse, and spread to two salt blocks, the property of the American Dairy Salt Company, and another owned by W. C. Gere, also a salt storehouse, the property of the Cape Cod salt yard. All were destroyed. Loss $80,000; insurance $15,000.

The second days' session of the National Cotton Exchange Convention yesterday, was occupied in the discussion of a constitution and by-laws. The constitution adopted defines the objects of the National Cotton Exchange to be to promote the efficiency and extend the usefulness of local cotton exchanges, to secure their united and harmonious co-operation, and to obtain more reliable and precise statements with regard to the extent and movements of crops.

The rapid rise in wheat at Chicago the past few days has resulted in much excitement among the commission dealers of that city, and a few failures of minor importance were reported yesterday. The firm of Baldwin & Stone, which does an extensive business, both there and in Milwaukee, became embarrassed and suspended payment. Members of the firm state that the suspension will be only temporary, and that it is due entirely to the failure of country dealers on the Board to meet their liabilities.

THE POLITICAL OUTLOOK.

Opening of the Republican Campaign at Erie—Senator Scott's Speech—Condemnation of the Democratic Financial Policy—Encouraging Manifestation of Popular Feeling.

The Maryland Democratic Convention—Discordant Wrangle Over the Nominations—A Hard Money Democratic Platform—The Greenback Democracy Denounced.

GENERAL POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

State.

OPENING OF THE CAMPAIGN AT ERIE—SPEECH OF HON. JOHN W. SCOTT.

ERIE, July 22.—A large and enthusiastic Republican ratification meeting took place at the Park Opera House this evening. The meeting was addressed by the Hon. John Scott, late United States Senator, who strongly indorsed Governor Hartranft and Henry Rawle, the candidates respectively for Governor and Treasurer, and ably discussed the present issues between the two political parties. He spoke at length upon the question of currency, and strongly commended the system of national currency, and urged that it be brought to and kept on a par with gold. He asserted that the Democracy would destroy, if placed in power, our whole system of finance and carry us back to the irresponsible currency of State banks. He maintained the right of the Government to regulate inter-State commerce by fixing maximum rates of transportation. He predicted a determined effort on the part of the Southern Democracy to secure indemnity for their war losses from the General Government. He congratulated the party on its unanimity and good organization and predicted an overwhelming success at the polls.

The meeting was also addressed by Hon. C. S. Wolfe, of Union county, Hon. Henry M. Hoyt, Chairman of the State Central Committee and others. The Opera House was closely filled and the satisfaction manifested at the late party nominations is deemed most encouraging and arguing certain success.

Maryland.

DISCORDANT DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION—CLOSE OF LAST NIGHT'S SESSION.

BALTIMORE, July 22.—About one o'clock this morning, Thompson G. Keating, of Queen Anne county, was installed Permanent Chairman of the Democratic State Convention. Filibustering was continued, and as the hours moved on, the debate waxed bolder and hotter.

Mr. Treaner, of Washington county, of the Hamilton party, charged that bribes, of $1,000 in one case, and $600 and an office in another, had been offered two delegates to vote for Carroll.

Mr. Fenton, a Carroll delegate, retorted that a Baltimore city delegate had been offered a bribe in money to vote for Hamilton. At times the greatest confusion prevailed.

John Ritchie, of Hamilton's friends, threatened to withdraw from the Convention if the majority insisted on forcing a vote at this sitting, and at 4:30 A. M. Mr. Haughey announced that the friends of Hamilton men would agree to adopt the rules of the last House of Delegates of Maryland, so far as applicable to this convention, the Carroll men would agree to adjournment until 10:30 A. M. This was agreed to and the Convention adjourned.

TO-DAY'S SESSION—NOMINATIONS AND PLATFORM.

The Convention was called to order at 10:50, when a resolution was adopted referring all resolutions to the Committee on Resolutions. After a brief discussion about the order of nominations, the Convention decided to begin with the Governor.

The nominations were: John Lee Carroll, of Howard, and Wm. T. Hamilton, of Washington county.

A communication from Governor Groome stated he was not a candidate.

The ballot for Governor resulted as follows: Carroll 60, Hamilton 50. The vote was then made unanimous.

Levi Gale, of Somerset, was nominated by acclamation for Comptroller of the Treasury.

C. J. M. Gwynn, of Baltimore, was nominated for Attorney General.

The nominees then addressed the Convention.

The following platform was unanimously adopted:

First—We do hereby declare our unfaltering devotion to the cardinal principles of republican government enumerated by Thomas Jefferson, and strongly maintained by the General Government in its whole constitutional vigor as the sheet anchor of our peace at home and safety abroad; the supremacy of the civil over the military; economy in public expense, that labor may be lightly burdened; the honest payment of our debts, and the sacred preservation of public faith; the arraignment of all abuses at the bar of public reason; freedom of religion, freedom of press, freedom of persons, and the habeas corpus and trial by juries impartially selected.

Second—Pledged to this creed of political faith we do further resolve that we protest against the passage of a high protective tariff as needless exactions from a people already intolerably oppressed by a gigantic national debt, and that we insist that the tariff be so adjusted as to provide only a sufficient revenue for general uses, and not for the purpose of enriching a few at the expense of the many; that no protection be given to manufacturers of Federal officers, the assignment to them of unusually high salaries and the abuse of Federal patronage as methods to reward States and to corrupt free institutions.

Third—That agriculture, manufactures and commerce should be the equal care of well regulated governments, that obstructions to any of them should be removed, but that no favoritism should be extended to either at the expense of the others; that labor and capital are the true basis of wealth, and equal justice demands that legislation should, as far as practicable, harmonize their conflicts and prevent the one from oppressing or obtaining undue advantages over the other.

Fourth—That we protest against any increase of the circulating currency, but demand that such measures be adopted by Congress as will result in the resumption of specie payments at the earliest possible moment.

Fifth—That we are opposed to granting subsidies to monopolists.

At half past two o'clock in the afternoon the convention adjourned *sine die*.

Nebraska.

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

OMAHA, NEB., July 22.—The Republican State Convention has been called to meet at Kearney Junction, Nebraska, on September 15th next. It will consist of one hundred and seventy-four members.

Mississippi.

LAMAR NOMINATED FOR CONGRESS—RESOLUTION AGAINST THE COLOR LINE.

MEMPHIS, July 22.—The *Appeal's* special from Corinth, Mississippi, says that the Democratic convention of the First Mississippi district met there and renominated L. Q. C. Lamar, by accalamation, as candidate for Congress. Fully five thousand persons were present. Lamar responded in an eloquent speech, after which the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we are opposed to the formation of parties among the people of this State, formed on differences of race or color, and we cordially invoke the union of good citizens of every race and color in patriotic efforts to defeat, at the next election, the present State administration and its supporters, and to secure for all the blessings of an honest and capable government.

BUSINESS FAILURES.

The Boston *Herald* states that the clothing house of George H. Lane & Co., of that city, has suspended.

Joshua Fetchell, formerly of the firm of Joshua Fetchell & Son, of Exeter, New Hampshire, failed for $70,000.

The firm of E. Nutting & Co., stave manufacturers of Indianapolis and Terre Haute, failed yesterday. Their liabilities are stated at $150,000, and their assets at $155,000. The banks of that section are the principal holders of the liabilities.

Terrible Casualty at Newark

CINCINNATI, July 22.—At Newark, Ohio, to-night, a terrible accident occurred, resulting in the serious and perhaps fatal burning of a number of persons. A test was to be made of a fire extinguisher and a building had been erected by consent of the City Council, which was to be fired for the occasion. It was thoroughly saturated with coal oil, and during the preparations it proved extremely combustible. An explosion ensued, terribly burning D. C. Winegardner, Mayor, Hon. J. B. Jones, Charle Hamilton, Street Commissioner and a bridge contractor for Toledo, and son fifteen or twenty other men and boys. Some of the latter, it is thought, are fatally burned.

Base Ball.

At Philadelphia—Athletics 9, Mutuals 0. At New York—Philadelphias 9, Atlantics 3.

At New Haven, yesterday, the innings defeated the New Havens in ten Chicagos Score 4 to 3.

Economy Is Wealth.

Consumers can save money and always have good bread by using White River Flour.

THE CHAMPIONSHIP SWIMMING MATCH.

Coyle Leads for Nine Miles and Gives Out—Johnson Wins through Endurance.

CHESTER, PA., July 22.—At one o'clock and forty-five minutes P. M., the swimming match for the championship of the world, between Coyle and Johnson was begun. Excursion trains and steamboats filled with people were arrivingall thefore-noon. The betting was two to one in favor of Johnson, the present champion, yet there seemed to be a disposition to intimidate him. Just before the men went over, the steamship Illinois, *en route* to Liverpool, passed and was received with screaming whistles, cheers, &c. Arthur Chambers and Frank Gormley started the men off the Amanda Powell at Chester. At Simpson's wharf, one mile and a quarter, Coyle led by two hundred yards, and the same position was maintained to Tinicum Island, when Coyle passed eastward and Johnson west. At Lazaretta, three and a quarter miles, Coyle still maintained the lead. At the end of Tinicum Island, Coyle was leading a half mile. At Fort Mifflin bar Coyle had gained another quarter of a mile. Coyle, who had from the start taken the channel, had a decided advantage and was gaining momentarily. At Fort Mifflin light, eight miles from the starting point, Coyle was still a half mile in the van. Coyle was swimming with his body out of water while Johnson was swimming his English side stroke head, under. After passing Red Bank light house, Johnson made a spurt and gained a quarter of a mile. Opposite Red Bank wharf it became evident that Coyle had overestimated himself. He breathed hard, called for help, and was taken out of the water apparently lifeless. The physicians immediately attended and found him to be very low. Meanwhile Johnson, who was one mile in the rear, and was struggling manfully, made a spurt and in less than ten minutes had passed the spot where Coyle gave out, and was declared the winner. He gave an exhibition of his powers in the water, swam one mile further, and the judges declaring him winner, he was requested to get into their boat. The entire distance swam by Johnson was ten and half miles. Time 3:10. Johnson, after being taken from the water, was as fresh as when he entered and began dancing a jig. When he arrived at Gloucester, ten thousand people were in waiting and gave him an enthusiastic reception. This evening he received a benefit at Fox's Theater. Coyle this evening is very low, his pulse beating 28. The doctors have grave fears for his life.

THE MOUNTAIN MEADOW MURDERERS.

Getting a Jury in Lee's Case—Curious State of Information Among the Mormons.

BEAVER, UTAH, July 22.—Lee's trial for the Mountain Meadow massacre began today. The court was crowded. The defense skirmished on every point. The jury found is as follows up to two o'clock: Josephus Gentile, native, two years a resident of the Territory; C. C. Hunter, Gentile, native, two years resident; David Rogers, Mormon, native, fourteen years; Isaac Dudlin, Mormon, naturalized, ten years; J. P. Chidester, Mormon, native, twelve years; J. C. Robinson, Mormon, native, eighteen years. J. J. Smith, Mormon, native, twenty years (the son-in-law to Haight, who gave the order to fire on the emigrants, but has no opinion); Joseph Knight, Sen., Mormon, native, twenty years; Paul Price, Mormon, native, sixteen years; G. F. Jarvis, Mormon, naturalized, fifteen years; Robert Hamilton, Mormon, naturalized 1, seventeen years (a California step-son to Uric, who was engaged in the massacre; has been on the ground but knows nothing of it); John Gentile, Gentile, native, ten years. The following were challenged and excused for cause: James Gibson, Gentile; J. W. Hunt, Mormon; William Thomson, Apostate; Elijah Elmore, Mormon; James Hunter, Gentile; John F. Haller, Gentile; Henry Hailing, Gentile; F. Lyman, Mormon. The defense goes after Gentile jurors but easily passes Mormons. The jury will be secured to-day. Each side has fifty-five peremptory challenges. The Mormons examined as jurors would swear that they had lived ten to eighteen years in the region of the massacre, yet none had heard it talked of and had no opinions about it. This is the subject of much open comment and bitter feeling.

To-day the jury which was secured numbers eight Mormons and four Gentiles.

SARATOGA.

CLOSE OF THE BANKERS' CONVENTION.

SARATOGA, July 22.—The attendance at the Bankers' Convention to-day, was common and full, many of the delegates leaving for home yesterday. A resolution opposed to usury laws was adopted by a close vote. Mr. McGrew, of Ohio, withdrew his resolution to postpone resumption till 1885, stating that he had simply introduced it to elicit discussion. A resolution was adopted that the members of the convention furnish specimens of coin for exhibition at the Centennial. A committee was appointed to examine the question of usury laws and free trade in money, and report at the next annual meeting. The time and place of the next annual convention was left to the Executive Committee. The convention adjourned *sine die*.

LIBEL SUIT AGAINST GEORGE WILKES.

H. P. McGrath has brought suit against George Wilkes for damages in the sum of $25,000 for an article in last week's *Spirit of the Times*. Papers were served this afternoon. Judge Bocues will hold Wilkes to bail in the sum of $2,500.

FLOUR

GROCERIES

273 275

T.C.JENKINS

LIBERTY ST PITTSBURGH PA.

Headquarters FOR

White River,
Jenkins' Snow Flake,
Golden Fleece,
Jenkins' Lilly Mills,
City Mills, Springfield,
Crossett's Favorite,
Union Star,
Erin's Choice,
Jenkins' Fancy St. Louis,
And Other Well Known Brands of

FLOUR!

Owing to the advance in Flour, I would call the attention of Dealers to my

LILLY MILLS FLOUR.

I will place this brand against any Flour in the market that other Dealers are representing as being the same as White River, or as good, under other brands.

COMPLETE LINE OF

Groceries,

FISH, SALT, LIME, &c.

T. C. JENKINS.

THE GRAND ARMY.

Excursion of the Department Encampment to Lake Chautauqua—Good Time Generally—Hospitality of Corry.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MAYVILLE, N. Y., July 22, 1875.

The members of the Department Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, in session at Corry yesterday, took an excursion to-day, on invitation of the Corry post of that order. The excursion left at half-past eight in the morning by the Atlantic and Great Western Railway, and at Jamestown took the new steamer Nettie Fox for a tour of Lake Chautauqua. Four hundred people from Corry accompanied the party. The steamer proceeded directly to Mayville, at the head of the lake, where she lay for an hour, giving the excursionists an opportunity of visiting the military camp and seeing their friends. They then returned to Fairpoint for dinner, which was provided by the ladies of Corry. They expect to reach Corry at half-past nine to-night. The band furnished music for dancing, and the comrades and their friends enjoyed the day to the full. Corry has distinguished herself by her hospitality, both public and private.

The Eighty-third Pennsylvania regiment hold their annual reunion there on September 8th, and there is no doubt of their cordial welcome and generous treatment. The Pittsburghers here will be home to breakfast to-morrow.

CRIMINAL RECORD.

Arrest of Forgers.

NEWARK, N. J., July 22.—Jacob S. Barber, of Worcester, and William Young, of Brooklyn,

The Commercial.

FRIDAY, JULY 23, 1875.

Republican State Nominations.

FOR GOVERNOR,
JOHN F. HARTRANFT.
FOR STATE TREASURER,
HENRY RAWLE.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

FOR SHERIFF,
RICHARD H. FIFE, Mansfield.

FOR RECORDER,
HALPIN S. RICHARDSON, City.
FOR REGISTER,
JOSEPH H. GRAY, City.
FOR CLERK OF THE COURTS,
WM. H. McCLEARY, City.
FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONERS,
JOHN McCLELLAND, West Deer,
AUGUSTUS BECKERT, City.
FOR CONTROLLER,
HENRY WARNER, Allegheny City.
FOR DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
JAMES W. BELL, Robinson.

CHICAGO has a new Democratic club called the "Bean Club." It is a windy concern.

SOMETHING appears to have aroused the sleeping polecat in the bosom of the *Post* with regard to this paper.

BOILED down, the argument amounts to just this, that the best way for the Republicans of the State to get their campaign work in, is by getting the voters to come out.

THAT veteran apostle of a defunct dynasty and effete, HENRY CLAY DEAN, is to take the stump for the Ohio Democracy. This is in accordance with the eternal fitness of things.

THE exports of domestic produce from New York for the week ending on Wednesday amounted to $5,203,000, as against $5,308,000 for the corresponding week last year. The returns since January 1st to that date reach $138,376,000, against $162,384,000 for the same time last year.

THE prospects for large freight earnings by the principal railroads of the country this fall are reported better than they have been for a number of years. This conclusion is based on the condition of the crops, the disposition to sell, and the probable European demand for grain and provisions.

THE Supreme Court of the United States has just rendered a decision declaring the Government tax of four cents per pound on cotton grown in the "insurrectionary States" constitutional. This decision disposes of the cotton tax levied during the war under the act of July 13, 1861, and also of the impudent cotton-tax refunding scheme.

THE Leavenworth *Commercial* states that the New wheat crop of Kansas is mostly secured, either in stack, barn, or already thrashed out and taken to mill. In nearly all cases the grain is plump and heavy and of superior quality in all respects. All that now troubles the farmers is the price of the grain. They no longer grumble about the abundance of the yield, but mourn because the market rates are not greater.

THE *Catholic World* thus defines the political position of its adherents:

"*It is necessary first to be a Catholic, and afterwards French, German, American, English or Irish*, as the case may be; to be first of all sure that we understand and receive the teaching and the spirit of the Catholic Church in theology, philosophy, *politics*, and that we make her rights and interests, her advancement and glory, the spiritual and eternal good of the whole human race, the triumph of Jesus Christ, and the glory of God *paramount of everything*."

THE United States Circuit Court of New York has just decided that the General Government has admiralty jurisdiction over the waters of the Erie Canal, the ground that they connect navigable waters of the United States, and with them consitute a highway of commerce. Should this decision be sustained by the Supreme Court it would seem to require the Treasury Department to extend the inspection and tonnage laws to boats plying on the canal.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Philadelphia *Press* says that at Palo Alto rolling mill and at Mount Carbon, anthracite coal dust is now used in heating furnaces in combination with bituminous coal—about forty per cent. of the former to sixty of the latter. PUSEY Bros., Wilmingt on, and New York and Eastern manufacturers have also been using it for generating steam for a number of years. This coal dust has heretofore been thrown aside as useless, and it has been regarded as a nuisance at the mines.

THE Brooklyn *Argus*, Democratic, says that the bulk of the voters among the Liberal Republicans of New York will go to the Republicans, while a few of the leaders may go to the Democrats. Some of the Republican journals favor the nomination of one or two Liberals on the Republican State ticket, and name General MERRITT, of St. Lawrence, as the right man to begin with. The tendency of the Liberals as a mass is toward the party they left, and that party will surely not turn a cold shoulder to them this year.

THE United States Grand Jury have found three indictments against that distinguished Wisconsin Democratic "reformer," RINDSKOPF., the "crooked whisky" man. The first is for omitting to make entries in his books, making false entries and destroying the books. The second is for felony, removing and failing to destroy stamps, and the third for conspiracy in the revenue frauds. It is hardly probable that his eloquent voice will be heard pleading from the stump in behalf of the "imputable principles" of Democracy, this fall.

THE Republican of Cincinnati appear to have entered on the work of municipal reform in good earnest. They have instituted proceedings in the courts for the impeachment of the Democratic Mayor of that city for malfeasance in office, it being charged, among other things, that he employed the police force to assist in securing his re-election last spring, and squandered the public money for the same purpose. It is noticeable that the *Enquirer* does not come up to the support of this commendable reform movement with anything like its old-time professed zeal in the cause of the public good.

THE fact that we have to depend upon national calamities and the danger of famine in Europe to create a demand for our surplus breadstuffs is not creditable to us. If, under a proper national policy, we had developed our home industries to the point of absorbing all our own breadstuffs, we should be much more prosperous than we are now. There is something revolting in the thought that we do not begin to prosper until others begin to suffer. Instead of being participators in a common blessing, we have to want until war, pestilence, famine or the elements fall as a blighting curse upon Europe for our opportunity to profit thereby.

THE folly of premature grumbling, was never better illustrated than in the glowing reports of this year's harvest compared with the gloomy prognostications indulged in last spring. Then nearly every newspaper in the land heralded prophecies of destruction and devastation. The winter wheat was killed; the spring was too backward to get in the spring wheat; the grasshopper was carrying devastation over the entire land; and what the grasshopper left the chinch bug, the army worm, the potato bug and the cut worm would be sure to devour. Yet the crop of 1875, in spite of all this growling, is the largest and the best we have had for years!

THE stringent regulations lately issued by the Treasury Department relative to the importation of dry goods in the shape of personal wearing apparel have, it is said, proved so effectual that not one-third of the dutiable articles that used to escape the payment of legal duties are now brought in, while the instances are very few in which the vigilance of the customs officers is eluded. This is gratifying. The evil had grown to such an enormous extent that in some lines of the dry goods business the private and smuggled importations amounted to several millions annually, involving great loss to the Treasury and grievous injury to honest trade.

THE British Board of Trade returns for June have come to hand. In the exports of cotton goods, the decrease, as compared with the same month last year, amounts to 15½ per cent. The exportation of coal has increased 31½ per cent. and of pig iron 80 per cent. In the various descriptions of manufactured iron, except rails, there has been a fair advance on the corresponding totals in the two previous years, and the demand for Russia, which fell off so much at this time last year, appears to be again reviving. In textile fabrics other than cotton and silk there is no diminution, while of linen, jute, silk and woolen yarns there have been increased exports, chiefly to Germany and Holland, and generally throughout the account the shipments to these two countries show an improvement. Considering the general complaints from the English manufacturing districts regarding the slackness of trade, this showing is considerably more favorable than was expected.

THE STATE SINKING FUND.

We have received through the mail the printed report of what the Philadelphia *Press* styles "one-half of a half-born joint committee" to investigate the affairs of the State Treasury; but as the report contains nothing in the way of information, we have not burdened our columns with it.

The committee has no legal existence, has no power to make an investigation, incur any expense, or send for persons or papers. The House, which appointed it, did not ask the Senate to concur in the appointment or make the committee a joint one. The object was to have a partisan committee, to get up a partisan report for party effect, and hence the appointment was confined to the House alone.

The report admits that, if any thing is wrong in the Treasury, its authors have been unable to find it. The natural conclusion of sensible men would have been that, if they could not find anything wrong, their failure to find it would be proof that there is nothing wrong to be found; but one can hardly expect Pennsylvania Democrats to be so sensible as that.

The principal part of the report is taken up with showing that there has been, from month to month, a large balance in the sinking fund, applicable to the redemption of the public debt. This is a fact made known, monthly, by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund themselves, and it therefore required no skill to discern it; but the committee deduce from it the conclusion that, if the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund would do their duty, they would exhaust the sinking fund at least every three months, so that there would never be any large balance on hand. Let us see.

The 13th section of the act of May 9, 1874, relating to the State Treasurer and the sinking fund, provides as follows:

"The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund shall also, on the first business day in the month of May, August, November and February, in each and every year, hereafter, apply all the moneys in the sinking fund to the redemption of an equivalent amount of the public debt. They shall forthwith give legal notice of the amount of said debt which they are prepared to redeem, that the said amount will be redeemed on presentation to the designated disbursing agent of the State, and that the interest upon the certificates thereof shall cease from and after a day certain, to be designated by them, not more than ninety days after the publication of said notice: *Provided*, That the loans of the Commonwealth shall be redeemed, as far as practicable, in the order of their maturity."

This is the only provision we can find in that act authorizing the Commissioners to redeem any part of the State debt. It does not empower them to go into the open market and buy State bonds at their current market value (they are quoted in Philadelphia at 102 for 5's and 107 for 6's), but they are restricted to such bonds as have matured, and upon which they can stop the interest by an offer to redeem at maturity. Their ability to redeem, therefore, is plainly limited, not by the amount of money in the sinking fund, but by the amount of bonds outstanding which have matured. The Commissioners, clearly, cannot call for the presentation of bonds that have *not* matured, and fix a day upon which interest thereon shall cease; and as they cannot go into market and buy the unmatured bonds at current rates, it follows that all they can do with the sinking fund is to pay the debt *when* and *as* it matures. "The loans of the Commonwealth," the act says, "shall be redeemed, as far as practicable, in the order of their maturity."

The only pertinent question in the premises then, is, have the Commissioners advertised, as required, every three months, that they were prepared to redeem matured bonds, on presentation? If they have, they have done all that the law requires of them. The committee do not pretend to allege that this has not been done; but confine themselves to a general growl, that the whole amount of the contents of the sinking fund have not been periodically applied to the payment of the State debt.

Investigation will show, we are sure, that the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund *have*, from quarter to quarter, advertised their readiness to redeem specific amounts of the outstanding matured debt of the State, in the order of its maturity, fixing a day certain when interest thereon shall cease, as the act of 1874 requires; and the very last monthly statement of the Commissioners, signed by JUSTUS F. TEMPLE, the Democratic Auditor General, shows that the debt on which interest has thus been stopped, and which has not yet been presented for redemption, although payable upon presentation, amounted on the first of July to $130,660. If the bondholders will not present their bonds for redemption it certainly is not the fault of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund. If the Democratic members of the House who signed this report think it is advisable the State should go into the market as a purchaser of its unmatured bonds, at market rates, they can show their faith next winter by introducing an act for that purpose; but until the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund are so empowered, they would not be justified in buying bonds at the current premium. They have confined themselves, as the law requires, to the redemption of bonds that have fallen due, and they are not to blame because the holders will not present them, nor because the amount due does not equal the amount of money in the sinking fund.

—Since the above was written we learn from the Philadelphia *Bulletin* that on May 1, 1875, the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund advertised their readiness to redeem outstanding bonds to an amount exceeding the balance then in the Treasury by the sum of $18,000. The usual ninety days notice was given that interest would stop thereon after August 1st; and the owners are doubtless holding on to their bonds until the interest ceases. It will thus be seen that the Commissioners have called for the presentation of enough bonds to absorb the balance in the sinking fund, announcing their readiness to pay the same; and we submit that the committee should address their monstrance to the bondholders, for holding back, rather than to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund for failing to bring the bondholders to time. The Commissioners have announced their readiness to pay; and if the bondholders prefer the bonds to the public money, who is to compel them to think otherwise?

A SOUTHERN correspondent says that there are at the South two classes of men engaged in agricultural pursuits—the planters and farmers. The planter owns his plantation, but does not live upon it. He depends upon his overseer for the management of it, lives in town, spends money freely, and when his plantation does not furnish enough funds, he mortgages the next crop and lives high upon his borrowed means. The farmer is contented with a smaller plantation; lives upon his farm; superintends all work upon it, and lives according to his means. The planter is always short of money, the farmer generally has plenty and to spare. The farmers, consequently, are steadily growing rich, while the planters are as steadily growing poor; and it is from the latter class that all the stories come about the ruin and bankruptcy of the South.

THE receipts and shipments of flour and wheat at Chicago and Milwaukee for the week ending last Saturday, show what an active spirit has been infused into that branch of commerce as compared with the corresponding period last year. The figures are as follows:

CHICAGO.

	Receipts.		Shipments.	
	1874.	1875.	1874.	1875.
Flour, barrels..	24,729	38,551	33,898	32,085
Wheat, bushels.	287,013	560,630	361,039	825,233

MILWAUKEE.

	Receipts.		Shipments.	
	1874.	1875.	1874.	1875.
Flour, barrels..	27,288	29,350	50,098	43,678
Wheat, bushels.	358,279	821,153	385,555	639,933

THE latest theory in regard to the missing balloonists is that, in trying to reach a sufficient height on Thursday night week to escape the storm-current, they threw out their ballast and attained an altitude where the atmosphere was so extremely rare that breathing became impossible, and that the balloonists sank lifeless into the bottom of their basket, and have ever since been wafted about in various directions, travelling as the air currents listed. This is held to be the only feasible solution of the mystery of the balloon which has been seen by various credible witnesses in different localities during the past four or five days—a spectre sky-ship, manned by a ghostly crew.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Words pass as wind, but where great deeds were done
A power abides, transfused from sire to son.

New England will have meager crops of grapes and apples this year.

One or two cases of alleged Asiatic cholera are reported at New York.

Georgia has several millions of acres of pine lands untouched yet.

Now while real estate is down and green apples are coming in, is a good time to buy a cemetery lot.

Just now the country girls are playing Maude Muller and helping the old man get in the "craps."

A committee is in Chicago looking up a location for the feeble minded. Why not take the *Courier* office?

The *Atlantic Monthly* condescends to say of Tennyson's "Queen Mary" that it "is good." Now it'll sell.

They don't care whether the sun shines or not in England. They are going to make hay by artificial heat.

The International Yacht Club will hold its next annual regatta on the Detroit river and Lake St. Clair, July 28.

The Greenback party of Cleveland have commenced the publication of a weak-back paper called the *Sunday Times*.

From the Indian Territory comes the boast that the wheat crop now harvesting is the largest ever gathered there.

China at length proposes to put an end to the Coolie trade, a thing which should have been done twenty years ago.

Extensive whisky frauds are being unearthed at Evansville, Indiana, the details of which will soon come to light.

Kentucky boasts that she will have corn enough to make all the whisky she wants, besides some to waste on making bread.

A Saratoga shoemaker says that he "never saw so much cobblin' done in Saratoga as this year." A sign of the unheeled times.

Hood's forthcoming book is to deal "gently" with Thomas, it is said. That isn't the way Thomas dealt with him, however.

The furniture business seems to be more deeply depressed than any other in New England. Factories are suspending on all hands.

Two new steering balloons are announced—one propelled by clock work, and the other by a two-and-a-half-horse steam power.

"Tell Sam to grease the wagon before the procession moves," were the last spoken words of John Fellow, of Virginia, the other day.

It is sensibly proposed to hold publishers of "Railway Guides" responsible for delays and losses to travelers due to errors in their publications.

A Missouri judge has just decided that a mother has no legal right to thrash her daughter after the girl has passed her eighteenth birthday.

In Hungary, as in this country, speculation has already begun to "discount" the expected demand for the large amount of wheat available for export.

James Russell Lowell has joined the ranks of the spelling reformers. In his Washington Elm poem he uses the obsolete form "agen" for again.

The Eastern press is urging that some means be used to stamp out that class of "spiritual" imposters which raises ghosts and sends folks crazy "for money."

The rebel ram Merrimac is to be raised from the bottom of Hampton Roads at once.

The first silver brick from the Iron river, Mich., district, arrived at Marquette on Wednesday. There was great excitement, and stocks have gone up on account of it.

Three prominent citizens of Dwight, Ill., lost their wives by elopement the other day, and the local paper heads an account of the affair, "Glory enough for one day."

The Alabama coal operators have met and resolved to offer to ship owners in the Liverpool and New Orleans trade, and certain railroads, extra inducements to use Alabama coal.

If any one had predicted ten years ago that any of the cotton raising States would in the year 1875 have a surplus of cereals, he would have been considered crazy. Yet such is the fact.

A new system of checks has been introduced into the cash room of the Treasury at Washington, by which such a theft that took place a few weeks since will be impossible in the future.

In New York they send boys to Blackwell's Island for six months for playing on Washington Park, which is a public recreation ground. Tweed could only be sent for one year for stealing six millions.

Professor Tice is about to publish a book entitled "Meteorological Science," in which he gives his views on the various cycles, and explains the causes of the large variety of atmospheric disturbances.

The eternal "basin nuisance" still engages the attention of the Baltimoreans, and they are now trying the experiment of pouring several hundred barrels of "dead oil" into it to purge it of its offensive odors.

We are now in the cycle of crime, just as we were a little while ago in that of accidents and calamities. It is almost impossible to take up a paper without finding its columns filled with horrible tragedies.

Indiana seems to be full of genuine bonanzas idly waiting the coming of some thrifty Granger to unearth them. A Montgomery county farmer, the other day, plowed up an old bucket containing $3,000 in yellow gold.

Requisitions for postage stamps, stamped envelopes, etc., since the 1st instant, have been received at the Postoffice Department aggregating in value $2,453,838. This is a heavy increase over the corresponding period last year.

An evidence of the hard times in Canada is seen in the fact that the total value of imported goods entered at St. John, during the fiscal year ending June 30, was $642,725, against $1,079,997 entered the previous year.

PERSONAL.

Bessie Turner's alleged brother, Bucksburg McDermott, drives a hack at Long Branch, and is said to be a regular brick, making himself very agreeable to visitors, although he bores them a little by talking about "sister Bessie." Bessie, however, does not acknowledge Bucksburg to be her brother.

The intelligent juryman has removed to Cincinnati. This is the latest, as vouched for by the *Gazette*: "We, the jury, find that the said Louis Fillman came to his death by a shot accidentally went off by himself by killing a cat by shooting the same and when she was not dead instantly by striking the cat with the breach of the gun and the load discharged itself."

The reported romantic attachment of young Napoleon, who has reached his nineteenth year, for the Princess Beatrice, youngest daughter of Queen Victoria, who is one year younger than himself, will attract the more interest because of the apparently insurmountable obstacles in the way of their marriage. If she loves him, and has the spirit of her mother, it will require something more than antiquated laws and popular prejudices to keep them apart.

The census returns of Iowa show a rapidly increasing population. While the Hawkeyes are cultivating their big crops of hogs, hominy and potatoes, they don't neglect the babies. Here is a specimen brick or two: E. McClenahan, of Sigourney, the other day welcomed his twenty-fourth bantling. He is only sixty-four years of age, and says he will be satisfied when he chalks down the quarter-centennial baby. Zachariah Wilbur, of Henry county, is the father of twenty children, and lives only two years of age. Father Johnson, of Tama county, last week, at a family reunion, counted forty-seven, all of whom are members of some church.

A strange story, though apparently well authenticated, comes from Hamilton, Mass., about the "Bleeders," as they are called, of that town, a family whose members almost invariably die of bleeding. The legend connected with it is that in Salem witchcraft times a sea captain brought his wife and little girl to town, leaving them with a Spanish nurse, who was a quick-tempered woman, and, being annoyed by the peevishness of the child, deliberately bled her to death by opening a vein in her arm at intervals, threatening her meanwhile with instant death if she told. The mother, after the death of the child, found out the cause, and fell into a decline, cursing, with her latest breath, her child's murderer, and predicting the same death to all her male descendants. An elderly woman who lives in the town is quoted as saying that, to her knowledge, five sons have met their deaths by bleeding, one by bleeding at the nose and others by wounds which appeared slight, but which no efforts of physicians could close.

The Boston *Globe* correspondent from Lynchburg, Va., tells a funny story about illicit distilling. He says: It has lately developed a new feature, eleven women having been indicted and summoned at this term, the men who own the distilleries relying upon the gallantry of the officers to prevent the arrest of their wives and daughters. Most of the culprits have been bailed in small sums, but one valiant officer, who detected one of these female enemies of the Constitution, finding her unable to give bail, forgot the chivalry supposed to dwell in the heart of every Virginian, and manfully arrested the woman, who railed viciously at "Uncle Sam" and all his relatives and representatives. The relentless marshal placed the prisoner in his buggy and drove five miles, his companion uttering fearful yells at every revolution of the wheels which bore her away from the "still." The deputy gives piteous accounts of his journey, and states that when he had gone thus far he met a country doctor and offered him a five dollar note to give a certificate that the woman was not in a condition to travel. Esculapius obligingly agreed, and the marshal promptly set his prisoner, who had not ceased her howling, in the road. He looks crestfallen whenever allusion is made to the subject, and says his nerves have not yet recovered from the shock received in that ride.

STATE NEWS.

A calf was stung to death by bees in Johnstown.

Huntingdon people chew $22,000 worth of tobacco per year.

Huntingdon policemen get $25 per month. Not enough.

Cholera infantum is prevalent among the children of Johnstown.

Two Reading hotel keepers weigh 327½ and 329 pounds, respectively.

The people of Chambersburg will vote, August 20th, on the question of water works.

Nearly ten thousand boxes of cheese were offered for sale in Meadville on the 20th inst.

Mrs. George Dawson, of Center township, Butler county, fell dead on the evening of the 20th inst.

George Freeman, of the Pittston *Comet*, was arrested on the 21st inst. for libel, and gave bail for trial in September.

Mrs. Rech, a Johnstown woman, is perfectly wretched. She whipped her husband, and he had her sent to jail.

Private Dalzell is a native of Fayette county, his parents now living near Fayette Springs, in Wharton township.

Mr. Thomas Williams, of Shenandoah, Schuylkill county, fell dead on Tuesday evening, 20th inst., while filling his pipe.

C. E. Bailey, a citizen of Smethport, McKean county, committed suicide in that place on the 11th inst., by taking a dose of morphine.

Annie Osborn, a girl of fifteen, has just been restored to her parents in Lancaster county, after being kicked and cuffed about the world for ten years.

Mrs. Nancy Connor, of Chewton, Lawrence county, fell from a cherry tree on the 17th inst., and striking upon a sharp stick, it penetrated her back, inflicting a wound which will probably cause death.

The Kittanning *Free Press* says: A son of Mr. Joseph Holder, while returning home from a picnic, at East Brady, on the 9th inst., was thrown from a buggy and killed. Another son of Mr. Holder was killed in the same manner on the Fourth of July last year.

The Conneautville *Courier* says: A woman in Beaver township, this county, this season, sheared upwards of two hundred and fifty sheep for farmers in her neighborhood, and did the work well. She clipped forty-five inside of a day and a half.

The Sharpsville *Advertiser* says: About sixteen years ago, Amos Sell lost a silver Lepine watch on the farm of Jesse Fell, near Transfer. The other day, while plowing corn, Mr. Fell turned up the lost timepiece. With the exception of being quite rusty, the watch was pretty well preseved.

Members of the Knights of Pythias should be on the lookout for a man named John Lynch, claiming to be a member of Eureka Lodge, No. 12, of Philadelphia. He recently visited Reading and solicited aid from members of the order there. In answer to the Eureka Lodge, said in reply received stating that Lynch was an impostor.

On Tuesday of last week, a son of Leonard Baris, of Beaver township, Clarion county, was killed by lightning. Mr. Baris was plowing corn, and in the afternoon when a shower came up, he started home, his little boy Jacob, about nine years old, riding the horse, Mr. Baris and his little girl followed close behind. The lightning struck and killed the horse and also knocked down and stunned both Mr. B. and the little girl.

The father of Mr. Frederick Albert is eighty years old, and at present follows he active life of a farmer on a farm in Williams township, Northampton county. During the busy season he worked in the field with the other hands, and although he didn't accomplish what the others did he kept along steadily until evening. The next morning he was not feeling tired, and in the morning he was the first to take up the rake and commence work for the day.—*Allentown Herald.*

There have been recently filed in the office of Register of Wills of Philadelphia the following inventories of personal estates: Benjamin P. Hutchinson, $451,391 30; John J. Thompson, $358,409; William Wainwright, $196,962 27; George D. Wetherill, $154,616 86; E. V. Machette, $199,232 73; Josiah P. White, $131,740 95; John C. Dacosta, $131,612 31; Benjamin Ewing, $128,951 73; Sidney Coates, $116,455 06; Conrad S. Grove, $116,024 36; Amos Ellis, $101,548 01; Helen V. Groome, $98,155 57; Orlando C. Gerson, $83,026 01; Helen Baron Coxe, $52,842 22; Catharine C. Wetherill, $53,577 93; Jesse R. Burden, $51,537 59; Alex. G. Mullin, $46,135 30; Charles Tappan, $40,576 88; George S. Morris, $68,174 24; Charles Thompson, $39,579 50; James Robinson, $37,818 74; John J. Mulligan, $33,645; Clara S. Jacoby, $36,831 17.

OHIO NEWS.

Fulton county has no jail.

There were 279 births in Cleveland, last month.

Sandusky has broken ground for new water works.

Belmont county recently impanneled its first colored juryman.

There were 123 deaths in Cleveland, last week—17 adults and 106 minors.

In Defiance, the other day, there was a cowhiding affair between two business men.

Jefferson Rank fell from a wagon in Canton, on the 19th inst., and was instantly killed.

Cleveland dog-killers are said to make $50 per day. How about the sausage factories.

Burwell Fox, Mayor of Lebanon, has been recognized to court for drunkenness and disorderly conduct.

Seven members of a gang of thieves, who have been operating in Tiffin, lately, were arrested in that place on the 19th inst.

It costs but fifteen cents per night to run a prayer meeting in Hancock county; yet one has just suspended from want of funds.

The Auditor of Franklin county has cut down the tax levied by the City Council of Columbus from fifteen to nine and one-half mills.

Miss Kate Thacker, of Weston, Wood county, poured kerosene into the stove, last Friday, and the family now wear mourning.

A Miss Miser, living near New Jefferson, Harrison county, was fatally burned on the 16th inst. She, too, poured kerosene into the stove.

The Town Council of Loudenville are about to pass an ordinance to prevent men from going about town barefooted. Is this a free country?

Joseph C. Welgin was stabbed and badly wounded by Harrison Lane in a saloon at Wauseon, on the 17th inst. Both are wealthy farmers.

J. H. S. Trainer, a prominent citizen of Steubenville, was waylaid on Saturday evening and robbed of a valuable gold watch and chain.

There were 1,241 convicts at the penitentiary Saturday night. The highest number of prisoners was reached on the 13th and 14th instants, when there were 1,244.

Both the negroes arrested at Youngstown, on a charge of attempting to outrage the person of Mary Ann Shehan, have been discharged, the evidence against them being insufficient.

P. Bissman, a prominent man in Mansfield, was arrested for complicity in the McCormick murder. Supposed to be a case of blackmail. He was afterward honorably discharged.

The Rev. S. R. Calthrop, an English Unitarian clergyman of Syracuse, who was formerly settled at Marbiehead, Massachusetts, has been offered the Presidency of Antioch College.

The colored people of Chillicothe will celebrate the 2d of August, when Professor Langston will show the relations of the colored citizens to the Republican party, and that it is their imperative duty to support the same.

On Wednesday night, 14th inst., a girl of fourteen named Shehan, living on the outskirts of Youngstown, was dragged from her bed and to the barnyard, by two negroes named Andrew Gray and Bob Coy, with the intent to ravish her. Her screams brough aid, and the miscreants fled, but have since been arrested.

While a party of young lads of ten to twelve years old were engaged in shooting at a mark in Uhrichsville, on Tuesday evening, Joshua Johnson, colored, was shot by Willie Tinney, and died from his wound on Wednesday morning. It is thought the shooting was accidental.

The Salem *Republican* says: We know of a farmer in Butler township, who, two years ago last spring, had six merino ewes. Last week, as the income of his small flock, he had forty-seven head of sheep, and one hundred and fifty-eight dollars and one cent in his pocket. This is a fact, and if any man in Ohio can beat it, let us hear from him.

On last Monday night a student of Mount Union College, named Philip Smith, from near Highlandtown, sprang from his bed, overturned a table and leaped from a third-story window of the boarding hall and alighted on the ground about thirty five feet below. He was severely bruised by the fall, but, strange enough, no bones were broken, and at last accounts he was slowly recovering. He imagined that burglars had made an attack on his sleeping apartment and fled from the room to save his life.

We are pleased to announce that a number of the young men of our city are making arrangements for a grand gala day of sports, consisting of several boat races, running, jumping, &c., to take place at Stowe Lake during the first week in August. Several muscular gentlemen have signified their intention of contesting in the various races, which they expect will occupy the best part of a day, and they promise sport which ought to attract a large crowd from Akron. When the arrangements are completed we will make a full report, with names of contestants, the different sports and other details.—*Akron Beacon, 19th.*

The Commercial.

[From the Osceola Reveille.]

The Pittsburgh COMMERCIAL, by all odds, is the most extensively circulated and popular daily newspaper that comes into this region, even if it runs against the grain, politically, of a large majority of our people. The news features of the COMMERCIAL, and particularly its careful and elaborate market reports, constitute its great value to the general reader, while the fact that its chief proprietor is R. W. Mackey, State Treasurer, and its chief editor is Russell Errett, long at the head of the Republican State Committee, show it can be accepted, by those who like that sort, as preaching the soundest and most advanced Republican doctrine. But it is as a news paper that the great merit of the COMMERCIAL consists.

Indications point to an early suspension, either generally or partially, of the entire navigation of the lakes. At Chicago and elsewhere the number of vessels going out of service is already large and daily increasing. Vessel owners generally complain of dull times and small returns, and are putting their vessels in ordinary in consequence. Captain McKay of the steamship Sparta, states that ore is piling up on the docks at Cleveland and Ashtabula, not only what is being carried this season, but large portions of last year's shipments, and gives it as his opinion that were it not for the vessel contracts entered into three years ago many of the mines now working would be idle. He also predicts an early laying up of the principal ore carriers on this route, for the reason that vessels are being run in almost every instance at a loss and owners are anxious to throw them out of service upon various pretexts and excuses.—*Marquette, Mich., Mining Journal.*

Don't Make War on the Stomach.

If you are bilious, dyspeptic and constipated, don't make war on the stomach by successfully swallowing blue pills, strong purgatives and powerful astringents. Such procedure damages digestion and weakens the bowels, leaving stomach, liver and intestines, after the immediate effect, in a condition of greater disorder than before. That complete relief which remedies of the above description signally fail to afford is obtained by using Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. And for the best of reasons. Biliousness is the result of inactivity of the liver, dyspepsia of weakness of the digestive organs, and constipation is produced by the above causes operating together. The Bitters being a powerful stomachic, overcome indigestion by stimulating the secretion of gastric juice, relieve biliousness by promoting greater activity of the liver, and thus enable the bowels to act with renewed regularity.

E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron.

This truly valuable tonic has been so thoroughly tested by all classes of the community that it is now deemed indispensable as a Tonic medicine. It costs but little, purifies the blood and gives tone to the stomach, renovates the system and prolongs life. Every body should have it.

For the cure of Weak Stomachs, General Debility, Indigestion, Diseases of the Stomach, and for all cases requiring a tonic

This wine includes the most agreeable and efficient tonic. We possess the secret of Magnetic Oxide, combined with the most energetic of vegetable tonics—Yellow Peruvian Bark.

Do you want something to strengthen you?
Do you want an appetite?
Do you want to get rid of nervousness?
Do you want energy?
Do you want to sleep well?
Do you want to build up your constitution?
Do you want to feel well?
Do you want a brisk and vigorous feeling?
If you do try KUNKEL'S BITTER WINE OF IRON.

I only ask a trial of this valuable tonic!

Beware of counterfeits, as Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron is the only sure and effectual remedy now before the public for permanent cure of Dyspepsia and Debility, and as there are a number of imitations offered to the public, I would caution the community to purchase none but the genuine article, manufactured by E. F. Kunkel, and having his stamp on the cork of every bottle. The very fact that others are attempting to imitate this valuable remedy is the worth and it speaks volumes in its favor. Get the genuine.

Sold only in bottles. Sold by druggists and dealers everywhere.

TAPE WORM REMOVED ALIVE IN 2 hours and all complete in two hours. No fee till head is passed. Seat, Pin and Stomach worm removed by DR. KUNKEL, 259 North Ninth st. Send for circular. Sold by all druggists or a bottle of KUNKEL'S WORM SYRUP. It never fails. Price $1. MWFA*

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.

Assets January 1, 1873 - $775,251 56.

CHARTERED IN 1869.

Open daily from 9 to 3 P. M., and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of SIX Per Cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Book of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

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HOLDZKOM HOUSE,

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Situated close to the Surf, affords the Best and Safest Bathing on the Coast.
For quiet, Home Comfort this House excels.
Gunning and Fishing parties supplied.
Terms very moderate. Address

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Yacht Tip Top meets the S A. and 2:30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. MWF

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This House has been greatly enlarged and newly furnished, and is now open for the reception of guests. Hot and Cold Baths. Hacks run constantly between the House and Springs. Mineral Water kept constantly on hand. Terms moderate. MWF

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The price of Board at this delightful Summer Resort has been reduced to TEN DOLLARS PER WEEK. All should avail themselves of the "Panic Prices," and spend the summer in the mountain.

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The above magnificent property has passed into our possession. In the elegance of its interior arrangements, its apartments and Table, it shall equal any Hotel in the country.

WANTED Agents for the best selling Prize packages in the world. Single package, with elegant prize, post-paid, 25 cents. For other novelties send stamp. Address, F. P. GLUCK, New Bedford, Mass.

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WEDNESDAY, JULY 21.

WILLIAM SEMPLE,

Nos. 165, 167 and 169 Fed eral Street, Alleg heny, Pa.,

NOW OFFERS

BARGAINS IN DRY GOODS UNSURPASSED IN THE UNITED STATES!

STOCK NEW AND ACTIVE BY COMING IN.

ATTRACTIVE BARGAINS IN LADIES' READY MADE MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS,

Summer Dress Goods. Summer Suits. STOCKINGS AND GLOVES,

AT 12½ CENTS,

Very Desirable New Dress Goods, Linens, Poplins, Grenadines, Plaids, Gross Cloths, Japanese Silks.

AT 6½ CENTS,

Plain and Striped Hernanias. GREATEST BARGAINS EVER OFFERED.

AT 15 CENTS, 18½ CENTS AND 25 CENTS,

Great variety Summer DRESS GOODS. In many cases fully one-half under value.

AT 37½ CENTS AND 50 CENTS.

Fine Summer Dress Goods, Usually selling at 75c and $1 00.

UNPARALLELED BARGAINS IN
Black Hernanias and Grenadines.
Black Mohair Alpacas, all qualities.
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Black Dress Silks, from $1 00 upward.
Plain and Striped Dress Silks.
Dress Linens, all qualities.
DeBeges, Plaids, Poplins, &c.
Fine Dress Goods, all kinds.

ANOTHER LOT OF THOSE REMARKABLE BARGAINS IN Ladies' Braided Linen Suits, JUST RECEIVED, AT EXCEEDINGLY LOW PRICES.

Ladies' White Suits,
Ladies' Linen Suits,
DeBege, Pongee and Alpaca Suits.

Misses and Children's Suits and Dresses.
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EXTRA BARGAINS OFFERED IN
Black Lace Sacques, Sh

The Pittsburgh Commercial: Friday, July 23, 1875.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

THURSDAY EVENING, July 22, 1875.

The money market of Pittsburgh is quiet and without any marked features. The weather has a tendency to restrict transactions in retail circles which makes the counter business of the banks correspondingly dull.

The coal men are watching the weather with much anxiety, hoping for or fearing a "river" as they are carrying coal here or below.

Those who have a stock in Cincinnati or Louisville are desirous of selling out before a rise comes, but the daily reports of rains, although they have produced very little change in the stage of water, tend to depress prices. Of course the operators who are laid up in this market want to see the fleet moving southward, and we presume the banks are in sympathy with them, for a reduction in the line of discounts extended to the coal trade cannot be expected until returns in some shape are received from the lower river cities.

The rain that has been falling all day gives promise of water enough to let out the barge fleet at last.

—From the amount of discussion we hear among bankers on the subject of the trouble and expense of collecting foreign checks, payable in other than the larger cities, it is rather surprising that some enterprising and ingenious person has not inaugurated a system of exchanging country checks the same in principle as the Clearing House. There is no reason why this should not be successfully carried out, without increasing the machinery now in operation. As it is, checks drawn on the banks in McKeesport, Sharpsburg and Braddocks are now cleared by the correspondents of those banks in this city.

The London Clearing House established such a system, as long ago as 1858 and it has been in successful operation ever since. The rules proposed and adopted by that association are as follows:

1. "A clearing to be held in the middle of each day for the interchanges among London bankers, of checks on their correspondents in the country placed in their hands for collection.

2. "Each London banker to remit for collection to his country correspondent the checks drawn upon them and simply say if we may debit you for checks inclosed."

3. "Country bankers wishing to avail themselves of this clearing, to remit their country checks to their own London agent, to stamp across them their own name and address and that of their London agent.

4. "Any country bank not intending to pay a check sent to it for collection to return it *direct to the country bank*, if any, whose name and address is stamped across it.

5. "The country banker to write by return of post to his London agent, in reply, 'We credit your account for checks forwarded to us for collection in favor of — instant.' Adding in case of non-payment of any checks, 'having deducted £— for check returned to Messrs. Smith, & Co. at Stockport.'"

The fourth rule would save time and obviate the danger of delay in returning checks not good. As far as the system is used here at present dishonored checks are returned through the same channel through which they come, and the banks have until 2 o'clock on the day following that on which the check is cleared to return it to the depositing bank. There is no reason, with the co-operation of the country banks, why the expense and time now lost in handling checks on any towns within 150 miles of Pittsburgh should not be saved.

The only objection that could possibly be raised would come from the country banks, who now charge a small fee for remitting for checks on themselves sent them for returns. Yet the corresponding benefits to be derived by them in being able to use checks on their neighboring towns, the same as items on this city, would soon overcome any opposition from that quarter.

The scheme is worth trying and we would recommend it to the consideration of the Executive Committee of the Pittsburgh Clearing House Association.

—From private sources we have the following lively account of the stock market:

"The market for the past week, to use a new expression, has 'tumbled to itself.' Things are left to gravitate under natural laws and Gresham's Law. Since 1873 it is because there is some improvement in her exchequer. Pride has won her sad, sensible humbug, reversing the decision of Judge Barnard, and is allowed a new trial and chance to get $5,000,000 back, and so moves up a point or so. Western Union secures the long desired loan of $4,000,000, and pays $1 thereon, and her boys promptly and fixes to 81. Pacific Mail offers her docks in California for sale, and gets a bid for a million or so in sundry wooden sidewheel craft of hers and marches to 42, and thought she thought recedes again. The candle appendages of the stock list, such as Wabash, New Jersey Southern, C. C. & I. P., have shown a measure of life as the Kilkenny felines in that historic struggle. The vice of Wall street is the sudden impulse which cringes and corners make in face of natural causes. The soundest philosophy is then put to route, and speculators who apparently see through the facts they have, being ignorant of the designs of the clique, get swept away."

—We note sales of $13,000 Allegheny Valley Railroad income bonds at 50¼.

OFFICE OF TRASK & STONE,
BANKERS AND BROKERS, No. 7 NEW STREET,
NEW YORK, July 22, 1875.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

We have to report a fluctuating market for stocks to-day, with decided signs of weakness in spots, and in spite of a very notable effort to create an evidence of strength early in the day.

It is peculiarly difficult to form an opinion as to the near future of our market just now, as the operations of bankers and capitalists, and the indications of what their supposed principles and plans are, and the movements of stocks to move together, each being apparently under separate influence.

Men on secretary, the St. Paul and Chicago and Northwestern stocks have shown more decided tone than others on this list, but even these gave way with Lake Shore, the former selling down rapidly ⅞ per cent. from the highest point of the morning. Chicago and Northwestern, although weak for the moment, soon stretched out and also the preferred stock, which broke from 56¾ down to 54¾ with very few sales, but it rallied to 54⅞ at the close.

Lake Shore opened in barrel strongly and the attempt to cover some few short sales advanced this price to 69¾, at which point some 1,200 shares were bought on "stop" orders, but from this point its price receded to 69¼.

Pacific Mail shows signs of "dry rot" and must soon be taken hold of by its friends if they wish to prevent a further decline in it.

Yours truly, TRASK & STONE.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day. Furnished by the Fifth National Bank, No. 16 Sixth street:

July 22, 1875.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:30 P.M.
Gold	112¾	112⅝	112¾	112¾	112⅝	112⅝
U. S. 6's, 1881, coup	114	114	114	...	...	120½
5-20's, 1864	114¾	...	116½	...	...	116½
5-20's, 1865, reg	114¾	...	116½	...	...	116½
5-20's, 1865, new	117½	...	117½	...	...	117½
5-20's, 1865, registered	115¾	...	115¾	...	...	115¾
5-20's, 1867	119½	...	119½	...	...	119½
5-20's, 1868	119½	...	119½	...	...	119½
10-40's	116⅛	...	116	...	...	116
10-40's, coupons	116⅛	...	116	...	...	116
Currency 6's	122½	...	122½	...	...	122¾
New 5 per cents	107¾	...	107¾	...	...	107¾
Western Union Tel	80¾	80⅝	80⅝	80⅝	80⅝	80⅝
Quicksilver	36¼	...	36¼	...	...	36¼
Pacific Mail	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾
Panama	120	...	120	...	...	120
Adams Express	96¾	...	96¾	...	...	96¾
Wells-Fargo Express	81	...	81	...	...	81
American Express	55½	...	55½	...	...	55½
United States Exp'ss	44¾	...	44¾	...	...	44¾
N. Y. Central	104	...	104	...	...	104½
Erie	...	...	...	...	...	...
Michigan Central	67	67⅛	67⅛	67⅛	...	67⅛
Cleveland & Pitts	91¾	...	91¾	...	...	91¾
Chicago & N'orth'n	42¾	42¾	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾
Do. preferred	55	55	55	...	...	55
Rock Island	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	...	105¾
St. Paul common	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾	37
Do. preferred	74	...	74	...	...	74
Wabash common	7	...	7	...	...	7
Fort Wayne	98	...	98	...	...	98
Ohio & Mississippi	29¾	...	29¾	...	...	29¾
Union Pacific	74	...	74	...	...	74
Hartford	...	124½	...	...	...	124½
Hannibal and St. Joe	28	...	28	...	...	28
Atlantic & Pac. Tel	25¾	...	25¾	...	...	25¾
Iron Mountain	15	...	15	...	...	15
C. C. & I. C	30	30¼	...	...	...	...
South Carolina, Ap'l	33	...	...	...	...	...
South Carolina, July	33	...	...	...	...	...
Missouri 6's	101	...	...	...	...	...

—The following is a report of the prices of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire at noon to-day:

	Bid.	Asked.
Pennsylvania Central, sales	91¾	92
Reading	55	55¼
United Cos. of N. J. sales	120	...
Oil Creek	20½	...
Lehigh Valley	61¾	62
Allegheny Valley	92¾	...
Central Transportation	46	...
Empire Transportation	55	...
P. C. & St. L. m. b., sales	77¾	...

(By Associated Press.)
Gold Closed at 112¾.
GOLD.

NEW YORK, July 22.—Gold weak, opening at 113 and closing at 112¾. Borrowing rates 1@2 per cent. per annum, and 1-64 per cent. per diem; loans also made flat.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Government bonds steady. Railroad bonds firm. State securities quiet, stocks, after opening and continuing firm for the first half hour or two, became under heavy pressure. Union, became irregular about eleven o'clock, with Western Union and Lake Shore strong and the rest of the list, except Wabash, quite weak, Northwestern leading the decline. Soon after twelve o'clock there was a spurt in Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central, and at one time it looked as if there was going to be a bull movement in that long forsaken "fancy;" but railroad shares generally had become heavy and later weak, the decline being general. Telegraph held it own all day. At the close the market was steady. It is said that another call for redemption of United States five-twenties of 1862 will be made next week by the Secretary of Treasury, to-beat $14,000,000, which will extinguish the whole loan of 1862. Transactions at the Stock Exchange at 113,000 shares, of which 9,000 were Pacific Mail, 26,000 Western Union, 21,000 Northwestern, 6,063 St. Paul, 8,000 Cumberland, 3,000 Canada and Indiana Central, 3,400 Wabash and 3,000 Union Pacific.

—We close the following quotations:

W. U. Tel. Co	80¾	St. Paul	37
Pacific Mail	39¾	Do preferred	60
Adams Express	96¾	Wabash	7
Wells-Fargo Ex	81	Do preferred	15
American Ex	56	Fort Wayne	98
U. S. Express	43	Terre Haute	4
New York Central	103¾	Do preferred	18
Erie	...	Chicago & Alton	125
Do preferred	29	Do preferred	106½
Harlem	125	Ohio & Mississippi	29¾
Do preferred	124	C. C. & I. C	30
Mich. Central	67¾	Burlington & Q	49
Lake Shore	69¼	Hannibal & St. Jo	28
Illinois Central	98	Del. & Lack	121¾
Cleveland & Pitts	91¾	Atlantic & Pac. Tel	26¼
North western	56½	Western Union stock	4
Do preferred	54	Central Pac. bds	102¼
Rock Island	105¾	Union Pac. bds	102
Rock Island	105¾	Bankers' Bills	487

GOVERNMENTS.

U. S. coupons, 1881	120¾	5-20's, 1867	119½
6's, 1881, reg	119¾	5-20's, 1868	119½
6's, 1881	119¾	10-40's	116
5-20's, 1864	114¾	New 5's	107¾
5-20's, 1865, reg	117¼	Currency 6's	122¾

STATE BONDS.

Missouri 6's	101¾	Virginia, old	35¼
Tennessee, old	49	Virginia, new	35¼
Tennessee, new	39		

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
THURSDAY, July 22, 1875. }

Business to-day was moderately good, the activity being principally in the line of flour and produce, with an average movement in the way of groceries, provisions and general merchandise, Grain transactions were limited. Prices were generally steady, and we have no important alterations in quotations to note.

The receipts of the leading articles of produce in this city since our last are as follows:

Flour, bbls..... 1,693 Apples, bbls..... 72
Cheese, box..... 215 Corn, bus..... 2,400
Wheat, bus..... 1,950 Oats, bus..... 1,737
Butter, pkgs..... 21 Bacon, pcs..... 9,275
Bacon, tcs..... 417 Potatoes, bus..... 705
Hay, bales..... 195

The quotations given in the following reports are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales dealers will charge an advance. Prices of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free of elevator:

Grain, Flour and Feed.

GRAIN—Business continued very limited, with light receipts. Wheat is quiet and nominal, and in the absence of business, we quote choice Kentucky and Michigan white winter wheat at $1 40@1 43 per bushel; Ohio and Illinois do. do. $1 35@1 38; Ohio and Pennsylvania red winter $1 28@1 30; spring wheat is higher. No. 2 Chicago ruling at $1 30@1 32. Corn is quiet and unchanged. Quotations for round lots are somewhat nominal. We quote car at 75@76c for prime yellow; 71@74c for mixed and white. Shelled was steady and sometime last week at 75@76c per bushel for yellow; 73@74c for high-mixed; 70@72c for low-mixed and white. There is not much doing in oats, and the market is depressed. We quote at 50@52c per bushel for white mixed 57@58c. Rye was quiet and nominal at $1 05@1 10. Jobbing prices of corn and oats ruled 3@4c above these quotations.

FLOUR—Market firm and very active in the jobbing trade. We quote the wholesale prices of the local millers as follows: No. 1 extra wheat flour $7 90@8 00 ₱ barrel; No. 1 amber do $7 70; red wheat flour $6 60 in sacks 30c off ₱ bbl. The jobbing prices of the leading dealers are as follows: Choice brands of white winter wheat flour, $7 50@7 75; Wisconsin $6 25@6 50; Minnesota $6 50@7 00; red winter wheat flour $6 50@6 75; rye flour $5 00; Graham flour $5 50@6 75; self-raising flour, in 6 ₱ packages, $5 25 ₱ dozen packages; cornmeal $3 75; oatmeal $8 50@9 00.

HAY—We quote prime timothy, on track, at $20 00@21 00 ₱ ton; No. 2, $18 00@19 00; upland prairie nominally $16 00@17 00. Sales from store were slow at $24 00@25 00. Loose hay is selling at $27 00@31 00 for No. 1; $23 00@25 00 for No. 2.

MILL FEED—We quote bran at 90c@$1 00 ₱ cwt; shorts $1 20@1 30 ₱ cwt; mixings $1 40@1 55 ₱ cwt; chopped feed $1 00@1 70 ₱ cwt; oil meal $1 90@2 00 ₱ cwt.

Country Produce.

APPLES—Choice grades of new move freely at $3 00@4 00 per barrel; medium grades slow at $2 00@3 00 per barrel.

BEANS—The market is quiet. We quote prime white navy at $1 90@2 00 ₱ bushel; medium $1 85@1 90; fair to good $1 70@1 80.

BEESWAX—There is a light trade at 30c in round lots; jobbing transactions rule at 33@35c.

BUTTER—Market firm for strictly fresh receipts of choice grades. Fresh lots of choice sell readily at 20@22c per pound; fair to good 14@16c; common 10@12c.

CHEESE—The market is firm and active. We quote at 16@15c per ₱ for prime Ohio factory; York Goshen 12@13c; Swiss 12@13c; Limburger 14@16c.

EGGS—There is a fair supply and transactions were easy and active at 13c per dozen for strictly fresh.

LARD—Jobbing note round lot transactions at 7@8c. A light jobbing business is reported at 8@9c.

FRESH FRUITS.—Raspberries are in plentiful supply and move slowly at 12@14c per quart. Blackberries are in good supply at 12@13c. Tennessee plums are quoted at $4 00@10 00 per stand. Peaches, $1 00@3 00 per bushel. Watermelons are quoted at $20 00@25 00 per hundred.

Iodine resb 4 50 @ 4 75
Jumb Berb 7 @ 9
Logwood, ₱ lb 20@23
Mace 1 45 @ 1 55
Madder 14 @ 17
Manna, ₱ lb 65@70
Morphine, ₱ oz 2 75@3 00
Mur Ammonia 12@14
Nutmegs 85@1 00
Nux Vomica 5@6
Opium 6 00@6 25
Oxalic Acid 22@24
Phosphorus 40@45
Prussiate Potash 30@35
Quinine 2 25@2 50
Rochelle Salts 35@40
Saltpetre 8@10
Sal Soda 2½@3
Sal Soda, Bi 3@3½
Sulphate Copper 6@7
Sulphate Morphine 2 75@3 00
Sulphur, flour 4@5
Sulphuric Acid 3@5
Tartaric Acid 60@65
Vitriol, blue 12@14

Dyes.

Aniline, ₱ oz 75@1 00
Annatto, ₱ lb 60@65
Blue Vitriol 10@12
Bismarck 1 00@1 25
Brazil Wood, ₱ lb 12@15
Camwood 12@15
Cochineal 70@80
Copperas, ₱ lb 2@3
Cudbear 10@12
Dragon's Blood 40@50
Extract Indigo 1 00@1 50
Extract Logwood, ₱ lb 12@15
Fustic 4@5
Gallic Acid 90@1 00
Gum Arabic 80@90
Gum Shellac 30@35
Indigo 1 00@1 25
Madder 12@14
Orchilla 30@35
Prussian Blue 40@45
Red Saunders 2@3
Sumac, ₱ lb 3½@4
Turmeric 20@25
Ultramarine 15@20
Verdigris 30@35
Yellow Ochre, ₱ lb 2½@3

Paints.

Chrome Green 20@25
Chrome Yellow 20@25
Drop Black 14@16
Lampblack 5@6
Paris White 2½@3
Red Lead 8½@9
Vermilion, English 90@1 00
Vermilion, Chinese 75@80
White Lead, pure 9½@10
White Lead, No. 1 8½@9
White Lead, No. 2 7½@8
Whiting 1½@2
Zinc White 7@8

Oils.

Bergamot ₱ lb 3 50@4 00
Castor, ₱ lb 17@20
Cinnamon 2 00@2 20
Cloves 1 80@2 00
Cod liver, gal 1 90@2 25
Lemon 3 50@4 00
Linseed, raw 60@64
Linseed, b'l'd 63@67
Neats Foot 90@1 35
Olive, gal 1 75@2 00
Do, qr cks, doz 2 25@10 00
Do, pints, doz 1 25@3 50
Origan, ₱ lb 70@1 20
Pepper't, ₱ lb 60@65
Rosemary, ₱ lb 1 00@1 50
Sassafras, ₱ lb 75@85
Sperm, gal 2 30@2 50
Tanners, gal 50@54
Tanners, ₱ lb 62½@65
Wint'g'n, ₱ gal 1 50@1 60
Spirits Turpentine 50@53

Potass, ₱ lb.

Bichromate 24@26
Chlorate 23@26
Cyanide 60@65
Putty 7½@8
Saltpetre 8@10
Rosin No. 1 4 00@4 50

Roots.

Gentian 8@9
Ginger, ₱ lb 20@25
Jamaica 30@35
Ipecac 2 75@3 00
Jalap powd 60@65
Rhubarb, ₱ lb 75@1 00
Sarsaparilla 30@35
Sarsa Hon, ₱ lb 40@50
Senna 60@65
Valer'n 25@30
Do, Germn 30@35

Seeds.

Anise 14@16
Canary 17@18
Hemp 7½@8
Cardamon, ₱ lb 2 50@3 00
Mustard, ₱ lb 30@35
Senna Alx, ₱ lb 17@20
Do, ₱ lb 20@22

Soda.

Bi Carb, ₱ lb 5@6
Soap Cast, ₱ lb 12@15
Cast'n, ₱ lb 18@21
Sugar L'dth 9@10
Turp spgal 40@42

Drugs and Chemicals.

DRUGS—Messrs. Harris & Ewing, wholesale druggists, furnish us the following revised list of prices:

Acids.

Acetic 12@18
Citric 1 15@1 40
Oxalic 22@24
Muriatic 4½@5
Tartaric 60@65
Alcohol, gal 2 60@2 65

Aloes.

Cape 16@20
Socot 65@75
Am Cur 25@30
Aqua 15@17
Assafet 30@40

Arabic.

Soda 9@11
Sal Copa 5@6
Bayrum, gal 2 75@3 50

Bark.

Casaia 35@38
Cinchona 25@30
Cin pale 70@80
Elm 20@25

Black Lead.

American, ₱ lb 8@12
East Ind 11@12
German 8@10
Bismuth 70@75
Blue vit 11@12
Borax ref'd 16½@18
Brim roll 6@8
Brimstone 3½@4
Calomel, Ab 1 30@1 35
Camphor, Ab 80@85
Camp ref 82@85
Cantharides 1 40@1 50
Cham Germ 60@65
Chamois 60@65
Chlorof'm 1 10@1 25
Cloves 22@25
Cochineal 70@75
Cod liver oil 90@95
Copperas, ₱ lb 2@3
Copp Sulph 6@7
Cubebs 15@20
Cudbear 10@12
Dandelion 10@12
Ext Nil spr 30@35
Ext Logwood 13@16
Ext Liq ₱ lb 13@16
Flor Calx 25@30
Gallic Acid 90@1 00
Gum, ₱ lb 60@65

Arabic sifted

Do, White 70@80
Myrrh 1st 35@40
Shellac 30@35
Trag s'rifd 55@60
Flakes 50@55
Hoffm's Anod 1 60@1 70
Indigo Madr 1 00@1 25
Span 5@15 1 10@1 25
Iodine resb 4 50@4 75
Jumb Berb 7@9
Logwood, ₱ lb 20@23
Mace 1 45@1 55
Madder 14@17
Manna, ₱ lb 65@70
Morphine, ₱ oz 2 75@3 00
Mur Ammonia 12@14
Nutmegs 85@1 00
Nux Vomica 5@6
Opium 6 00@6 25
Oxalic Acid 22@24
Phosphorus 40@45
Prussiate Potash 30@35
Quinine 2 25@2 50
Rochelle Salts 35@40
Saltpetre 8@10
Sal Soda 2½@3
Sal Soda, Bi 3@3½
Sulphate Copper 6@7
Sulphate Morphine 2 75@3 00
Sulphur, flour 4@5
Sulphuric Acid 3@5
Tartaric Acid 60@65
Vitriol, blue 12@14

Dyes.

Aniline, ₱ oz 75@1 00
Annatto, ₱ lb 60@65
Blue Vitriol 10@12
Bismarck 1 00@1 25
Brazil Wood, ₱ lb 12@15
Camwood 12@15
Cochineal 70@80
Copperas, ₱ lb 2@3
Cudbear 10@12
Dragon's Blood 40@50
Extract Indigo 1 00@1 50
Extract Logwood, ₱ lb 12@15
Fustic 4@5
Gallic Acid 90@1 00
Gum Arabic 80@90
Gum Shellac 30@35
Indigo 1 00@1 25
Madder 12@14
Orchilla 30@35
Prussian Blue 40@45
Red Saunders 2@3
Sumac, ₱ lb 3½@4
Turmeric 20@25
Ultramarine 15@20
Verdigris 30@35
Yellow Ochre, ₱ lb 2½@3

Paints.

Chrome Green 20@25
Chrome Yellow 20@25
Drop Black 14@16
Lampblack 5@6
Paris White 2½@3
Red Lead 8½@9
Vermilion, English 90@1 00
Vermilion, Chinese 75@80
White Lead, pure 9½@10
White Lead, No. 1 8½@9
White Lead, No. 2 7½@8
Whiting 1½@2
Zinc White 7@8

Oils.

Bergamot ₱ lb 3 50@4 00
Castor, ₱ lb 17@20
Cinnamon 2 00@2 20
Cloves 1 80@2 00
Cod liver, gal 1 90@2 25
Lemon 3 50@4 00
Linseed, raw 60@64
Linseed, b'l'd 63@67
Neats Foot 90@1 35
Olive, gal 1 75@2 00
Do, qr cks, doz 2 25@10 00
Do, pints, doz 1 25@3 50
Origan, ₱ lb 70@1 20
Pepper't, ₱ lb 60@65
Rosemary, ₱ lb 1 00@1 50
Sassafras, ₱ lb 75@85
Sperm, gal 2 30@2 50
Tanners, gal 50@54
Tanners, ₱ lb 62½@65
Wint'g'n, ₱ lb 1 50@1 60
Spirits Turp, ₱ gal 50@53

Potass, ₱ lb.

Bichromate 24@26
Chlorate 23@26
Cyanide 60@65
Putty 7½@8
Saltpetre 8@10
Rosin No. 1 4 00@4 50

Roots.

Gentian 8@9
Ginger, ₱ lb 20@25
Jamaica 30@35
Ipecac 2 75@3 00
Jalap powd 60@65
Rhubarb, ₱ lb 75@1 00
Sarsaparilla 30@35
Sarsa Hon, ₱ lb 40@50
Senna 60@65
Valer'n 25@30
Do, Germn 30@35

Seeds.

Anise 14@16
Canary 17@18
Hemp 7½@8
Cardamon, ₱ lb 2 50@3 00
Mustard, ₱ lb 30@35
Senna Alx, ₱ lb 17@20
Do, ₱ lb 20@22

Soda.

Bi Carb, ₱ lb 5@6
Soap Cast, ₱ lb 12@15
Cast'n, ₱ lb 18@21
Sugar L'dth 9@10
Turp spgal 40@42

Groceries and Provisions.

GROCERIES—The movement was moderate to-day without notable alteration in the distinguishing characteristics of the market. Values are steady as follows:

Green Coffees.	₱ lb.	*Sugars.*	
Fancy Rio	22	Standard A	10¼@10⅝c
Choice Rio	21	Standard B	10@10¼c
Prime Rio	20½	Extra C	10@10⅛c
Good Rio	20c	Extra C—yellow	9¾c
Java	30@32c	Extra C—yellow	9½c
Roasted Coffees.		New Orleans	8¼@9c
Rio, in papers	28	Cut loaf	12¾@13c
Rio, in bulk	26c	Crushed	12¾@13c
Java, in papers	40	Powdered	12@12½c
Java, in bulk	39c	Granulated	11¾@12c
Spices.		Coffee	11¾@12c
Cloves	35	Strlh'd's N. O.	7½@75c
All-spice	17½@18c	Prime	60@62c
Cassia	20c	Good	56@58c
Nutmegs	1 35@1 40	*Syrups.*	₱ lb.
Pepper	25	Ex. white drips	5½c
Candles.		Sugar drips	5½c
Star, full weight	18	Lower grades	35@50c
Stearine	16	*Starch.*	
Adamantine	16	Pearl	5 c
Paraffine	20	Silver gloss	7½c
Rangoon	7½@7¾c	Corn	10½c
Spices.			
Cloves	35 c	Irish soap ₱ box	$1 50
All-spice	17½@18c	Babbitt's best ₱ box	7 00
Cassia	20c	Do N Y Gilt ₱ b	9 00
Nutmegs	1 35@1 40	German mottled	7½c
Pepper	25 c	*Soaps.*	
Candles.		1bt-carb, in 10-lb pkgs	6c
Star, full weight	18 c	1bt-carb, in 5-papers	7c
Stearine	16 c		
Adamantine	16 c		
Paraffine	20 c		

BACON—We quote shoulders at 10c ₱ lb; rib sides are quoted at 13c; clear rib sides 13½c; clear sides 12½c.

HAMS—Are firm with an upward tendency. We quote plain sugar-cured hams at 13½c ₱ lb; canvassed do 13½c. Sugar-cured shoulders at 10½c ₱ lb; do canvassed 11c; breakfast bacon is quoted at 14½c; do canvassed, 14½c; dried beef, sugar-cured, 15c; canvassed 15c; beef tongues, ₱ dozen, $5 00; ham sausage, 75c.

MESS PORK—There is an steady feeling. We quote at $18 00@18 50 ₱ bbl.

LARD—We quote prime lard, refined, in tierces, ₱ lb, 14½c; half bbls do 15½c; in buckets, 15½c; in 2-lb cadbies, 17c; in 5-lb cadbies, 16½c; in 5-lb pails do, 17½c; in 5-2 do, 17½c; in 6 ₱ boxes, 17c.

LARD OIL—We quote extra No. 1 lard oil, cure nt make, $1 00 ₱ gallon; No. 1 do 90c; No. 2, 85c.

TALLOW—Sales at 5¾c ₱ lb for choice, and 5c for medium.

Petroleum.

July 21.—The market for both crude and refined petroleum is quiet, the former being somewhat lat fitter and a shade higher, the refined is quiet and rather weak, in sympathy with the depression in the Eastern markets. The following is the official condition of the prices the movement of petroleum, as shown by the receipts and shipments of crude and refined at all this point, are made for the week ending July 21st.

CRUDE—We quote Conduit pipe at wells at 83@83½c; United do 72½@75c; immediate shipment on the cars at Parkers $1 02@1 02½. There is a strong feeling with the market and no tendency. Sales were moderate, the aggregate at Parkers being 1,500 barrels, and 1,537 barrels at other points in the oil regions.

REFINED—There is a rather weak feeling, owing to the depressed condition of the Eastern Board markets. Holders are slow to accept current prices, but the aspect of the market seems unfavorable to an advance. We quote standard white on the cars at 8¾@8¾c, as to brand; in bbls. New York delivery rules at 10½c for prompt and first half of August. Philadelphia is quoted at 10¼@10½c for spot, 10⅜@10⅝c for August delivery. Baltimore rules at 10½@10⅝c.

OIL CAKES.—Continue dull and depressed at $1 25@1 30 for city; $1 10@1 20 for country; 70@80c for second hand.

(By Western Union Telegraph.)

TITUSVILLE, July 22.—The *Courier* says: The market closed about 15c better than it opened, and there was a better feeling all around. United opened at 72¼@73½c, and closed at 87½@88c. Upper round at the following closed at $1 02½@1 03c. Sales:

50 bbls, Upper round	$1 01½
50 bbls, Upper round	1 02
500 bbls, Oil City	1 02½
200 bbls, Oil City	1 03¼
1,000 bbls, United, at wells	72½
2,000 bbls, United, at wells	73¾
1,000 bbls, United, at wells	74
1,000 bbls, Union, at wells	70
1,000 bbls, Pennsylvania, at wells	71¼
1,000 bbls, Pennsylvania, at wells	72
2,000 bbls, immediate shipment	1 02½
1,000 bbls, immediate shipment	1 03¼
1,000 bbls, immediate shipment	1 02½

NEW YORK, July 22, closing 21.—Prices have been reduced a trifle with the export trade limited, caused chiefly by the lower prices and the higher rate of ocean freights. The closing prices are as follows: Crude in bulk 5¼c for prompts, and 5⅝@5¾c for August (5¾c due in shipping order 8½@5¾c refined 10½c for prompt, and 10⅝c for August (5¾c due in shipping order 8½@5¾c refined 10½c for prompt, and 10⅝c for August 15th; cases 16 17½c; naptha 8½c. For Philadelphia delivery, refined is quoted at 10¾c for spot; 10⅝c for August 15th. At Baltimore refined is quoted at 10¾@10⅝c.

PARKERS, July 22.—Market excited: United 72½c bid; shipment $1 00 @ $1 01; sacked.

PHILADELPHIA, July 22.—Market quiet; standard white 10½c; crude 4½c. cases 15c. Sales none. Futures—August 10½c.

TITUSVILLE, July 22.—Market quiet and dull at 97½@$1 00.

OIL CITY, July 22.—Market firm at $1 01¼.

ROUSEVILLE, July 22.—Market quiet and dull at 97½@$1 00.

TIDIOUTE, July 22.—Market quiet; sales at $1 02¼.

CRUDE OIL RECEIVED BY ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
J S Duncan	Emerson & Co W	124
J Bush-ell	Standard O W	1,121
Fisher Bros	Yesta O W	955
J Bushnell	Crystal O W	943
J Bushnell	Lily O W	474
N W Stevenson	Radiant O W	468
Craig, Allen & Co	Liberty O W	239
H W McKelvy	Citizens O W	243
S Craig	Bly O W	240
O J Grver	Bly O W	240
B S Duncan	Liberty O W	160
Total		6,288

Groceries and Provisions.

GROCERIES—The movement was moderate to-day without notable alteration in the distinguishing characteristics of the market. Values are steady as follows:

Green Coffees.	₱ lb.	*Sugars.*	
Fancy Rio	22 c	Standard A	10¼@10⅝c
Choice Rio	21 c	Standard B	10@10¼c
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Good Rio	20c	Extra C—yellow	9¾c
Java	30@32c	Extra C—yellow	9½c
Roasted Coffees.		New Orleans	8¼@9c
Rio, in papers	28 c	Cut loaf	12¾@13c
Rio, in bulk	26c	Crushed	12¾@13c
Java, in papers	40 c	Powdered	12@12½c
Java, in bulk	39c	Granulated	11¾@12c
Spices.		Coffee	11¾@12c
Young Hyson	50@1 00	Strlh'd's N. O.	7½@75c
Imperial	50@1 00	Prime	60@62c
Imperial	50c@1 00	Good	56@58c
Japan	55c@1 00	*Syrups.*	₱ lb.
Gunpowder	1 50@2 00	Ex. white drips	5½c
Fancy	1 00	Sugar drips	5½c
Young Hyson	25@ 85	Lower grades	35@50c
Rice.		*Starch.*	
Choice Carol's	8½c	Pearl	5 c
Patna	7½@8 c	Silver gloss	7½c
Rangoon	7¼@7½c	Corn	10½c
Spices.			
Cloves	35 c	Irish soap ₱ box	$1 50
All-spice	17½@18c	Babbitt's best ₱ box	7 00
Cassia	20c	Do N Y Gilt ₱ b	9 00
Nutmegs	1 35@1 40	German mottled	7½c
Pepper	25 c	*Soaps.*	
Candles.		1bt-carb, in 10-lb pkgs	6c
Star, full weight	18 c	1bt-carb, in 5-papers	7c
Stearine	16 c		
Adamantine	16 c		
Paraffine	20 c		

BACON—We quote shoulders at 10c ₱ lb; rib sides are quoted at 13c; clear rib sides 13½c; clear sides 12½c.

HAMS—Are firm with an upward tendency. We quote plain sugar-cured hams at 13½c ₱ lb; canvassed do 13½c. Sugar-cured shoulders at 10½c ₱ lb; do canvassed 11c; breakfast bacon is quoted at 14½c; do canvassed, 14½c; dried beef, sugar-cured, 15c; canvassed 15c; beef tongues, ₱ dozen, $5 00; ham sausage, 75c.

MESS PORK—There is an steady feeling. We quote at $18 00@18 50 ₱ bbl.

LARD—We quote prime lard, refined, in tierces, ₱ lb, 14½c; half bbls do 15½c; in buckets, 15½c; in 2-lb cadbies, 17c; in 5-lb pails do, 17½c; in 5-2 do, 17½c; in 6 ₱ boxes, 17c.

LARD OIL—We quote extra No. 1 lard oil, cure nt make, $1 00 ₱ gallon; No. 1 do 90c; No. 2, 85c.

TALLOW—Sales at 5¾c ₱ lb for choice, and 5c for medium.

Petroleum.

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REFINED—There is a rather weak feeling, ow

CITY MATTERS.

FOR eighty-five cents per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed daily to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., Room 23, First National Bank, PITTSBURGH, PA., July 22, 1875.

Time.	Bar.	Th'r.	Hum	WIND. Dir.	Force.	Weath.
7A. M..	29 904	67	84	E.	Light.	Fair.
2 P. M..	29 811	74	83	S.	Light.	Lt. rain
9 P. M..	29.731	69	84	.....	Calm.	Thr'tng

Mean barometer...29.795 Highest thermon...75
Mean thermometer...70 Lowest thermon....62
Rainfall.....17

Lost.

On Thursday evening, between the COMMERCIAL office and Library Hall, via Fifth, Market and Penn streets, a watch charm. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving same at Counting Room this office.

Wants to Come Home.

Wm. Dalzell, the absconding clerk of the South Side Passenger Railway Company, telegraphed yesterday from Philadelphia to a friend in this city that he wanted to come home, and if the sum of twenty-five dollars was forwarded to him he would return at once. Dalzell is behind in his accounts with the railway company about a thousand dollars.

Burglars Surprised.

Two burglars who had succeded in entering the residence of Mr. O. D. Lewis, 17 Second avenue, Wednesday morning at at an early hour were surprised by Mrs. Lewis. Hearing them at work below stairs, the lady, taking a revolver, proceeded to the landing and they beat a hasty retreat. Examination showed that they had gathered the silverware and other valuables in the first story ready for removal.

Foot Partly Amputated

A serious accident happened on Wednesday evening to Mr. R. McMichael, coal boatman, residing at Port Perry. In stepping from a train of cars, at that place, he fell and one of his feet was caught under the wheel of a car. His toes were badly crushed, and it became necessary to amputate about one-half of the foot, which operation was performed by Dr. Schooley and son, of Braddock, last accounts Mr. McMichael was doing well.

Tarentum Camp Meeting.

Quite a number of cottages are now occupied in this beautiful grove. Beside the railroad arrangements announced last week for persons going to and from the grove previous to the meeting on the 10th of August, the West Pennsylvania Railroad Company have also agreed to issue excursion tickets during the meeting, at Allegheny, Bennetts, Etna, Sharpsburgh, Harmarsville, Butler and Leechburgh.

Accident at the Locks.

Jacob Buck, a young man residing on Carson street, South side, was severely, perhaps fatally, injured in the first locks on Wednesday evening. With several companions he attempted to go through the locks in a skiff, when a steamboat was passing. The steamer swung against the skiff crushing it against the wall of the lock and injuring Buck as stated. His companions escaped to the boat. The unfortunate one was taken to his home where he is attended by Dr. Rahauser.

Missing Man.

Samuel Cummings, a resident of the Twenty-ninth ward, South side, has been absent from his home several days, and fears are entertained that he has lost his life. He boarded at the Farmer's Home, on Carson street, kept by George Schafer, for the last thirty years, and was a stonemason by occupation. He left the house last Friday morning, wearing a stiff black hat, grey pants, and a coal thrown over his arm, and has not been seen or heard of since.

Chautauqua Sunday School Assembly.

The Allegheny Valley Railroad Company, extending from this city to Mayville, N. Y., within three miles of Fair Point, where visiting is to be held from August 3d to the 14th, will sell excursion tickets at $7 20 for the round trip. The distance is over two hundred miles—that is, more than four hundred miles of railroad travel for that sum. We presume arrangements have also been made for excursion rates on other roads, East and West. Write to Rev. W. W. Wythe, Mayville, N. Y., for further information.

The Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad.

Thos H. Dudley, on behalf of a number of the stockholders of the Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad, yesterday filed a bill in equity against the Company and trustees, Messrs. William Fargo and W. G. Moorhead, in the United States Circuit Court. The object of the plaintiff is to compel the defendants to dispose of the road and pay the proceeds to the bondholders. The defendants, we are informed, are willing to do this, but want the authority of the court for their action. Some $30,000, in the shape of a mortgage, hangs over the prospects of the corporation.

Suit for $10,000 Damages.

Mrs. Mary Dempsey and her son and daughter, have brought suit against W. H. Brown, the well-known coal operator, for $10,000 damages. The facts are these: James Dempsey, the husband of the principal plaintiff, was employed as deckhand on the towboat "Jim Brown." During a trip on the Ohio, on the 28th of December, 1874, the boat stopped to coal at Portsmouth, Ohio. A plank was shoved from the boat to a coal flat, and Dempsey was ordered to wheel some coal from the flat to the boat. While on the plank it broke and the unfortunate man fell into the stream and was drowned, his body never having been recovered. The plaintiffs allege that the death was caused through negligence of the agents of the defendants.

Aid for the Holy Father.

Bishop Domenec has issued the following circular:

"The last Plenary Council of Baltimore decreed that a collection should be taken up in all the dioceses once a year for the benefit of the Holy Father to give him material aid for the government of the church. The offering of this material aid has become a necessity since the Holy Father has been deprived of his temporal dominions and revenues. Therefore, we ordain that this collection be taken up at the Masses and in all the churches of our diocese on the first Sunday of August. The filial affection which the faithful of this diocese have always manifested for the Sovereign Pontiff, and the worthy object for which this collection is taken up, are a guarantee that all the Catholics will contribute liberally toward it.

Letter From Mr. Beecher.

The editor of the Welsh paper, *Y Wasg*, recently printed an editorial congratulating Mr. Beecher on the result of his trial. The following is Mr. Beecher's acknowledgment, with the *Wasg's* introductory remarks:

AWYDDOD rhyw un y rhifyn cyn y diweddaf o'r WASG i Mr. Beecher, yn yr hwn yr oedd erthygl faith a manwl ar ei brawf, a dyma yr atebiad a gafodd y Gol. oddiwrtho:

"HIGHLAND REST, PEEKSKILL, N. Y., July 14, 1875.—*My Dear Sir:* All the Welsh blood in my veins thanks you, and all my English blood joins. To have the affection and confidence of good men is more than enough compensation for the enmity of all bad men.

"Cordially yours,
"HENRY WARD BEECHER."

Fatal Boiler Explosion.

On Wednesday a boiler explosion occurred at the tannery of Henry Croushore, near West Newton, which resulted in the death of a daughter of the proprietor, aged about ten years, and the severe scalding of two employees. The boiler was lifted from its foundation and carried through the building almost demolishing it. The little girl was sitting at the end of the building, and she was crushed under the end of the boiler. Both of her legs were cut off and the upper part of her body horribly crushed. Two employees in the building were severely scalded, but their injuries are not considered fatal. Mr. Croushore, although near the boiler, escaped uninjured, but was covered with water and dust. It is stated that the boiler was in a defective condition. The damages to the machinery and building will probably not exceed $1,000.

Sunstroke—Seasonable Advice.

A medical writer gives some seasonable advice in reference to sunstroke, and its prevention, which may be perused with profit at this period of the year. He says sunstroke is not induced by the direct rays of the sun only, but will be caused by intense heat in the shade, and oftentimes occurs at night. Sleeping in illventilated rooms, debility and fatigue during hot weather are among the principal causes. All kinds of fermented or distilled drinks should be avoided, as they tend to intensify any trouble. Bathing should be practiced daily to keep the temperature reduced and the pores open. Large quantities of cold water for drinking purposes should be indulged in, being the cause of the tendency to weaken digestion. The clothing should be loose and light. Keep the head cool and and wear a cloth in the hat if feeling any oppression about the head. Pain in the head is always experienced, and sometimes there is wandering of thought, difficulty of vision, labored breathing, with the skin very hot. The remedy to be instantly applied is ice to the head, and the body should be rubbed gently with pieces of it, or pails full of cold water should be dashed on it, and both of the applications continued until the heat is reduced. Medicines do no good. Give no alcoholic stimulants under any circumstances.

THE FIFTH AVENUE CASE.

Application for an Injunction

Interesting Argument on the Legality of the Contract.

Messrs. John Dalzell and T. H. B. Patterson, counsel for property owners on Fifth avenue, yesterday filed their bill in equity, in the court of Common Pleas, and an argument was heard by Judge Collier, on the motion for a preliminary injunction. The complainants are Samuel McKee, William McAdams, Ann Reed, John M. Kennedy, Joseph M. Gazzam, J. G. Klauss, George Kingelhoffer, John Greenwalt, James McGinness, Wm. F. Sheridan, David E. Evans, Daniel Williams, Patrick Dunn, F. Kearney, George L. Eaton, Edmund Denniston, J. F. Holland, Pastor St. Agnes Church, James Phelan, Stuart McKee, E. S. Morrow, and Annie R. Morrow, and the defendants, W. B. Barton, the Commissioners of Fifth avenue improvement and the city of Pittsburgh.

THE COMPLAINT.

The complainants aver that they are the owners in fee simple of certain property on the avenue, between Penn avenue and Jumonville street. That many of the property holders have already laid brick and stone sidewalks in front of their property, while others contemplate laying sidewalks of like character. That W. B. Barton, the contractor, under color of a pretended contract, has actually laid a brick pavement in front of the property of John Moorhead, and has threatened to tear up others to make way for the worthless pavement which he proposes to lay in pursuance of the pretended contract. That it will be impossible to make pipe connections without destroying the pavement; that the stone which is being put down as the foundation of the pavement is a rotten and worthless material, not fit for any purpose; that the pretended contract is in violation of section two, article fifteen, of the Constitution, in that no appropriation was made, and in violation of section eight of article nine, inasmuch as the city debt had exceeded its limit before the contract was made, that copies of the advertisements for proposals and of the contract have not been filed with the Controller, as required by law; that the sidewalk will not be uniform as required; that W. B. Barton was not the lowest and best bidder, but that a better and more durable pavement of brick was bid at a much lower price per square yard; that the contractor is to receive one dollar per square yard for his asphalt pavement, which is an extravagant and enormous price for a sidewalk; that pavements, ten feet in width, have been torn up to make way for an asphalt sidewalk only six feet wide, along the whole length of the avenue, and that the Commissioners' power was exhausted on the completion of the wooden roadbed. The complainants ask for an injunction to restrain the defendants from proceeding with the work; that the court cancel the contract, and that the Commissioners be required to assess the costs of the work done on the avenue, on the abutting property and surrender their custody over the avenue to the city authorities. The bill is signed by a number of property holders, other than those given above as complainants.

THE AFFIDAVITS.

A number of affidavits were read by Messrs. Dalzell and Patterson in support of the allegations made. A. C. Dravo, attorney in fact for Samuel McKee, made affidavit to the effect that he believed that the sidewalk was being laid in opposition to the wishes of the majority of the property holders; Robert M. Snodgrass to the effect that copies of the advertisements for proposals and of the contract had not been filed with him as Controller. (They have since been filed.) Wm. McAdams, that he considered it impossible to make water and gas connections without destroying the sidewalk, and that the stone used for a bed was unfit for such use; E. S. Morrow, City Clerk, that no appropriation had been made excepting the one in 1872, for the improvement of the avenue.

Thomas H. Phelps, City Assessor and ex-officio Secretary of the Board of Revision, made affidavit that he was familiar with the assessed value of the taxable property of the city at and previous to the 7th of June, 1875. That at the time it amounted to $152,136,718, of which $149,459,070 represent the real estate and $2,677,648, the personal property.

Mr. Livsey, assistant Controller, testified to the amount of the city debt.

Various other affidavits were presented, showing the character of sidewalks already put down by property owners.

ANSWER OF THE COMMISSIONERS.

The Commissioners answer that W. B. Barton was the lowest responsible bidder for the pavement selected by the Commissioners; that at the time the contract was made they accepted out of it all pavements already laid, and also such pavements as were then in progress of being laid, and which the Commissioners had been notified. It is true, they say, that Wm. B. Barton has taken up a portion of a brick pavement in front of the property of John Moorhead, but the same was laid after the 10th day of July, 1875, without the consent of the Commissioners or contractor, and after Mr. Moorhead had full knowledge of the making of the contract, and after he knew that the contractor had commenced work. As far as this was concerned the Court could take no notice of it, inasmuch as Mr. Moorhead was not a party in the bill. They further say that they have no knowledge of the intention of William B. Barton to disturb any pavements except those of his contract, and believe that he has no such intention. They deny that the pavement is a worthless one, but on the contrary aver that it is the best for the avenue, taking into consideration the contract price. They produce, through Mr. Barton, a number of testimonials from Eastern cities, as to the quality, neatness and durability of the pavement. They hold that gas and water connections can be made without tearing up the pavement, and that the stone used by the contractor is good and fully up to the requirements of the contract. They maintain that the contract is being carried out in accordance with the terms of the Constitution, and not in violation of it, that a legal appropriation has been made, and that the case is precisely an analogous one to the Hiland avenue sidewalk case, in which the Court decided that the sidewalk improvement was within the purview of the Penn Avenue act. They aver the filing of the necessary copies with the Controller.

GEN. BARTONS' AFFIDAVIT.

Mr. Barton makes affidavit that he is not in any way interested in the patent, but that he is satisfied that it has no superior among concrete pavements for sidewalks. That he is doing the work in strict accordance with the terms of the contract and with the approval of Hamilton Shepard, the Superintendent of the Commission. That he did cause a piece of the pavement to be taken up in the front of Mr. Moorhead's premises, but that it had been laid down so late as the 12th of July, and was not one of the pavements excepted out of the contract. He denies that he intends to take up any more, and represents that he will suffer great loss and damage in case he be restrained from proceeding with the work.

Affidavits by stone masons as to the good quality of the stone, and various other affidavits in support of the answer, were presented and read.

ARGUMENTS OF COUNSEL.

Jacob F. Slagle, Esq., appeared for the Commissioners, Mr. Acheson for Mr. Barton, and Mr. Bigelow for the city.

Mr. Patterson, for the complainants, opened the argument. He contended, among other things, that the case was not analagous to the Hiland avenue one, and argued on the right of the property holders to lay their own pavements, the limit of the city debt and the failure of the Commissioners to file a copy of their advertisement for proposals and of the contract until after these proceedings had been entered.

Mr. Bigelow argued briefly on behalf of the city and was followed by Mr. Acheson for Mr. Barton. He argued that the complainants in one portion of the bill complained that the contractor had threatened to tear up the sidewalks now down, and in another portion that the sidewalks were to be allowed to remain, and thus the improvement would not be uniform. He maintained the case precisely similar to the Hiland avenue one, and the question had already been determined. He referred to the fact that bonds had been issued, and that the money was now in the treasury ready to be drawn by the Commissioners, and yet the other side were contending that no appropriation had been made. He argued that the bill was made up in equity, seeming to think that the contractor had no right to tear up the sikewalks laid down in opposition to the action of the city, that the property holders were mistaken in their opinion of the new pavement, and that they were estopped by the fact that they had allowed a great deal of the work to be done before taking any action in the matter. Pavements put down before the contract was made are not to be touched. The speaker further maintained that this work having been commenced under the advice of counsel, in accordance with the decision of the Court in the Hiland avenue case, it ought not to be stopped now.

Mr. Slagle followed on behalf of the Commissioners, and defended the legality of their proceedings throughout.

SPEECH OF MR. DALZELL.

Mr. Dalzell made an able speech, occupying about an hour and a half. He contended: First—That the contract between W. B. Barton and the Fifth avenue Commissioners, dated June 7, 1875, was absolutely void, because it contravened the eighth section of article nine of the new constitution. This section limits the city debt to seven per centum of the valuation of taxable property. He argued that under the evidence in this case, the city had, when the contract was made, exceeded said maximum limitation by some three millions of dollars; that no legal provision had been made, so far as the facts of this case showed, for any increase of the city debt at all, much less for its increase *ad libitum*, at the will of a municipal commission. He went so far as to say that this provision of the organic law amounted to a positive prohibition of any contracts by municipal commissions, which must result in adding to the already existing city debt, exceeding as it does the constitutional limitation.

Mr. Dalzell contended, in the second place, that even if this objection were not in the way, the contract was void as being in contravention of section two of article fifteen of the Constitution, which provides that no municipal commission shall incur any debt unless in pursuance of an *appropriation* previously made by the *municipal government*. No such appropriation had been made in this case.

He contended that an ordinance authorizing an improvement under the Penn Avenue act is not such an appropriation, for several reasons; among others, that an appropriation cannot be made by implication; that it must be by the municipal government, which is the Councils, Select and Common, and in the manner prescribed by the city charter, and the Wallace act, viz., by ordinance duly passed.

He cited Webster, which defines an appropriation to mean the "setting apart, *by vote*, of a sum of money, to be expended for a given purpose."

He scouted the idea that the power of the Commissioners to make a requisition for bonds "from time to time as the work progressed" could be an appropriation, and argued even if it were intended to be such, such provision violated a fundamental principle of constitutional law, to the effect that it was not in the power of a municipal body to delegate legislative functions to a commission, or any other body of men.

Mr. Dalzell's argument went to the length of maintaining that, under the new Constitution, no municipal commission can do any work, unless an appropriation has previously been made therefor, by the municipal government, in the shape of an ordinance duly passed, setting apart a portion of the city money for the improvement intended to be made.

The speaker contended, in the third place, that the Commissioners of Fifth avenue had no power to lay a sidewalk at all. He cited the various acts of Assembly and city ordinances providing for the laying of pavements by the property owners themselves, and agreed that inasmuch as certain of the owners had already laid and paid for pavements, they could not be again assessed for the same purpose. To so assess them, he continued, would be unconstitutional under the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of Hammett vs. the city of Philadelphia.

He then argued if that were the case, and such sidewalks must remain, the Commissioners could not touch the sidewalks at all, because the Penn Avenue act, which was their grant of power, provided that the improvement should be *uniform*, and that its cost should be assessed equally per front foot on all property fronting the improvement.

In answer to a position taken by Mr. Slagle, Mr. Dalzell contended that a doubt as to the defendant's power, must unquestionably be solved in favor of the plaintiff—the rule being that the powers of such corporations as the Commission must be construed strictly.

At the conclusion of the argument, the Court took charge of the papers, reserving its decisions.

THOSE CRACKED CASTINGS.

Gloomy Forebodings of a Water Famine

The *Post* takes a very gloomy view of that (to it) most gloomy of all subjects, the new water works. It quotes from Mr. Hartupee's communication to the Water Committee, in which he states that it will take nine months to replace the cracked castings. Then the *Post* adds:

"Suppose the valve chambers all perfect and in their place and water being delivered in the reservoirs. And then suppose, which we suppose will be the case, we shall show by Mr. Hartupee's own words, they were to break, in what condition is the city? At least $20,000 and nine months time must be lost before another drop of water can be furnished to the city! Such a thing is extremely discouraging to contemplate."

Mr. Hartupee says, in his communication to the committee:

"The cracks complained of do not arise from imperfect castings, as is shown by the fact that they did not appear until a long time after the work was done. It arose undoubtedly from expansion and contraction, to which they will be subject at all times."

After giving this extract, the *Post* further comments:

"This is an ever-present danger, and is perhaps the only real danger that threatens this badly conceived piece of mechanical engineering. Mr. Hartupee states that the walls of the reservoirs will be subject to a pressure of 6,000,000 pounds more than they will ever be subjected by the workings of the machinery. We shall not dispute what he says, but the power of contraction and expansion cannot be estimated. A very slight expansion is enough to crack the chamber from end to end at any moment, and leave the city without water.

The assertion that "the cracks complained of do not arise from imperfect casting," is denied; and the chambers that are still perfect are pointed to as evidences. Mr. Hartupee's assertion is not well founded. If he can cast three chambers which are able to withstand the contraction and expansion, he can cast the other six in the same perfect manner! But suppose the castings all left the shop in sound condition, and that there was no puttying, does Mr. Hartupee really believe they will stay? He contracts to put them into the work in perfect order, and the effects of the expension and contraction of large masses of machinery are well known to him. Did he do anything to prevent their being injured in the manner complained of? If, as the *Post* expresses it, "a very slight expansion is enough to crack the chamber from end to end," why not guard against this danger by covering the castings. When the temperature of iron under a hot sun, will run up to one hundred and forty degrees, while under cover it may not exceed seventy or eighty degrees. Mr. Hartupee's position, we are told, was directed to this very matter, but he never covered any of the castings—preferring, it is presumed, to take the risks. However, this is a matter that it is hoped we have very little to do, as the Mechanical Engineer seems determined that nothing but perfect machinery shall go into the pumping works.

The *Post*, we think, has taken an erroneous impression from the statement of Mr. Hartupee, that the fractures resulted "undoubtedly from expansion and contraction, to which they will be subject at all times." It is true that, when the chambers are in position, and the machinery in operation, they will be somewhat affected by extremes of temperature; but the contraction and expansion will be very slight, and in no sense "an ever present danger." The difference in the temperature of water, as between summer and winter, has no appreciable effect upon castings, as the changes are gradual, and the contraction and expansion imperceptible. It is a very different thing for a casting, exposed to the weather. The under side, embedded in mud or water, may be comparatively cool, while the upper portion may be eighty or ninety degrees hotter; and this inequality in temperature is the main cause of the fractures.

If, then, this "really real danger" that suggests itself to the excited mind of the *Post*, in connection with the pumping works, it may try to compose itself, as there is not the remotest possibility of a water famine from that cause. If Mr Hartupee will only get one set of valve chambers, and one pair of engines, in good working order, by the time the reservoirs are ready to receive the water, he can take his time, perhaps, on the other set of chambers. They are made very strong—eighteen times stronger than the nominal strain or pressure to which they will be subjected, and some of the ablest engineers in America, Engineer in this increasing the strength, to quiet the nerves of timid people, like the editor of the *Post*, who are always dreading that they will run out of water, and be compelled to drink their whisky straight, for nine months or a year!

THE LAST GRAND JURY.

The "Christian Advocate" on the Liquor Prosecutions.

Dr. Hunter, editor of the *Christian Advocate*, thus speaks of the action of the last Grand Jury and Judge Stowe, in regard to the ignored liquor prosecutions:

Our paper last week contained a notice of the case of Mr. A. W. Black, who had been employed to prosecute certain "liquor cases" in the courts of Allegheny county. Our readers well remember that the Grand Jury ignored these and other similar cases and threw the prosecution into the costs—that Mr. Black applied to the court in a respectful manner for relief—that he was snubbed and harshly treated, and commanded to pay the costs immediately or go to jail; and that he went. He was taken out, however, the next morning and after receiving another lecture from the Judge entered into bonds for the payment of the amount. Subsequently another man, Mr. James T. Sample, was arrested and sent to prison for declining to pay the cost in an ignored liquor suit. He went to prison cheerfully, resolved to serve out his ninety days. Whether his resolution still holds out we are not informed at this writing. It is to be presumed that in dealing with these men the court had the law on its side, and did only what was required to be done under the circumstances. But to outsiders there was an apparent harshness and severity in the manner and spirit in which they have been treated which gives them largely the public sympathy and support, as against the Court and the Grand Jury. As to the Grand Jury, it looks as if they had set themselves to resist and punish severely all attempts of reformers and crusaders in interfering with their friends, the liquor dealers and grogshop men. They intended to impress upon these unfortunate prosecutors that no prying and spying about the liquor dens, to see whether the proprietors are keeping the law or not, is to be tolerated in this community. That kind of thing is to be stopped, and the way to do it is to throw these zealots into the costs. Thus it looks to the eyes of many.

CITY CRIMINAL RECORD.

Matters at the Magistrates' Offices.

Before Alderman McMasters, Charlotte Davis charged Charles Graham with larceny by bailee. Charlotte was housekeeper for the accused, and decided to leave him, when, as she alleges, he locked up her clothing. Warrant issued.

Before the same magistrate Mary Hoc sues Mr. Batton for assault and battery. Mr. Batton is a sexton of Trinity church. The church owns a row of tenement buildings immediately back of it, where resides one of Mary Hoc's friends. Mary visited that friend yesterday and talked and laughed a little louder than Mr. Batton thought was proper, when, as Mary alleges, Mr. B. took her by the back of the neck and threw her into the street. Held for a hearing.

Alderman Stewart, of Allegheny, committed Thomas Welsh to jail to answer a charge of larceny.

Alderman Robb, of Noblestown, committed John Vose, charged with surety of the peace.

J. M. Stevens appeared before Alderman Krehan, of the South Side, and lodged a complaint against W. S. Gillen, a patent procuring Thomas Welsh to jail to answer a charge of larceny.

Alderman Robb, of Noblestown, committed John Vose, charged with surety of the peace.

J. M. Stevens appeared before Alderman Krehan, of the South Side, and lodged a complaint against W. S. Gillen, a patent procuring agent, whose office is on Sixth street, charging him with obtaining money under false pretenses. Stevens alleges that he is the inventor of a corn furrower or marker in planting corn, that he applied to the accused to procure a patent, that he paid thirty-five dollars at different times and that he had paid an additional twenty dollars as a final fee. Stevens further alleges that he has received letters from the Patent Department stating that no application for such patent has ever been filed, and that his deponent now fears he has been victimized. Warrant.

Among the arrests in Allegheny was that of W. P. Herriart, who is charged with stealing a watch from Samuel Hardy, of Manchester. Harriett is the chap who entered the small-pox hospital last year and stole the beds, clothing, &c. He is held for a hearing.

Detective Wm. Bowden arrested Charles Kraft on a charge of stealing a watch from John Lotz. The two men worked at the basin improvements. Lotz laid his vest with his watch in it on a stone. When he put on the garment again the time piece was missing. Kraft had quit work, and Lotz thought he had taken it. Kraft denies the charge. He was held for a hearing by Mayor Phillips.

Detective Bowden also arrested Wm. Snyder on a charge of stealing a watch. Some time ago a citizen of Rochester, down the Fort Wayne road, visited Allegheny and got drunk. When he came to himself again his gold watch was missing. By some mysterious method, known only to detectives, Mr. Bowden recovered the watch, which was hidden in the yard attached to a certain saloon. Next he fastened on Snyder as the one who had put it there, and now the latter is in custody awaiting a chance to explain. Held for a hearing.

Yesterday A. H. Rohenkamp, who was committed to jail by Alderman Milliken on a charge of secreting and disposing of his goods to defraud his auditors, was released on giving bail for his appearance before the Alderman at a hearing next Saturday. The bail was made by Mr. R. B. Little, book-keeper for Reese Oxens & Co.

Yesterday morning about six o'clock James McCallum was on the Monongahela wharf about to take a trip on the Coal Valley towboat, when Officer Wm. Powell, of Mayor Phillips' Allegheny police, arrested him. McCallum is now in the Allegheny lock-up waiting a hearing on the charge of being one of the parties who broke into Dr. Jourdan's house on Kilbuck street the other night.

Before Alderman McMasters Alex. McBane, of McBane & Anger, made information against John and William Hervy, charging them with obtaining wheat to the amount of $45 85, by giving a check on the Sharpsburg Savings Bank in payment. The check subsequently turned out to be worthless. A warrant for the arrest of the Herveys was issued.

A wagon load of iron was stolen Wednesday night in the East End, and one of the Mayor's police, after succeeding in capturing the thief and the wagon, started with both to the city. In driving past Park's hotel the prisoner made the request to be allowed to stop there and change some pairs of his wearing apparel. While he officer was attending to his man some boys started off with the wagon. The policeman gave chase and in his efforts to regain the stolen property the prisoner made his escape, but the iron was secured.

Michael McHighe appeared before Alderman McKenna, of the Fourth Ward, yesterday morning and caused the arrest of John Schultz of assault and battery. John was arrested and held for a hearing.

The only cases before Deputy Mayor Lowry, in the East End, were those of Matt Steel, the East End saloon keeper, in whose house a row occurred on Tuesday night, who was fined five dollars for resisting the officers, and a man and woman who were on their return from a picnic Wednesday evening, and were picked up by Officer Dan Bohauon on Frankstown avenue sleeping. Their home had been left to find his own way home. After paying a slight fine the young man was discharged.

William Lyle, who is charged with having stolen a watch from the residence of Dr. Dickson on Penn street, was also given a partial hearing and committed for a further hearing on the 31st.

Before Alderman McKelvey, of Allegheny, yesterday, Sophia Berkely charged J. G. Miller with malicious mischief, alleging that the accused threw her clothes line, causing a quantity of clothing to fall in the mud. Warrant.

A FARMER ROBBED.

Suspected Party Arrested and the Money Found.

Mr. Samuel McClain, an elderly man and resident of Washington county, came into the city yesterday with produce from his farm. He put up at the Black Bear Hotel, in the Diamond, and after the transaction of his business, laid down in his wagon about noon and went to sleep. When he awakened some time afterward he discovered that a bag in which he carried his money, together with about eighty-five dollars, were missing. An inquiry set on foot disclosed the fact that a boy, a son of Mr. McClain, had seen a man with a wooden leg get out of the wagon at the time the elder McClain was sleeping there. Officer Robert Colbert, a farmer man at Fifth avenue and Market street, being informed of the affair, arrested Samuel Hamilton, another farmer from Washington county, and the boy identified him as the party who got out of the wagon. The prisoner was taken to the Mayor's office where he was searched, even to the examination of the sockets of his wooden leg, but without result. Subsequently a proturberance was noticed in the lower part of one of the legs of his pants. Hamilton, being instructed to "open up," got down into his breeches, and to the astonishment of the searcher, brought out the missing bag, which was found to contain $86, and identified by farmer McClean as his property, there being one note of $50. The prisoner denied all knowledge of the affair, but evidently got into the receptacle. Mr. McClain declined to prosecute, but, notwithstanding, the prisoner was locked up in the Central Station House, later in the evening he stated that the whole thing was a joke. Inquiry discloses the fact that Mr. Hamilton is a farmer in good standing and in a position financially as to preclude the possibility of committing theft. It is said that he was somewhat under the influence of liquor when he arrived at for the theft if he committed it.

A SCRAP IRON THIEF.

Arrest and Escape—Property Recovered.

Officer Henry Rahe, while on duty at the East End early yesterday morning, had his suspicions aroused as to the honesty of a man who was driving a horse attached to a wagon load of old iron. The man and property were taken by the officer to the East Liberty Station House, where the former stated that he boarded at Clark's tavern, Wilkins township. At his request the officer drove with him to the place named to obtain some clothes. While awaiting the man the officer discovered two boys making off with the horse, wagon and contents. Pursuit was made and the property recovered, but the prisoner escaped. The wagon contained two large pieces of flat iron, ten pieces half round iron, a lot of scrap and a trunk. The property can be seen at Patterson's livery stable.

Appeal from City Assessments.

The Appeals Committee met last evening, Mr. Finnerty in the chair, when business was transacted as follows:

Reductions in assessments were allowed Alex. King on First ward property $4,650; Nineteenth ward $15,000; Twenty-first ward $15,000; Twenty-eighth ward $10,000. The appeal for reduction on the First ward property was refused.

Hugh M. Bole, on machinery $3,000 and on foot front $25.

A refunding order was made on applications of Phillip Magee, Stewart McKee, James Orr and Patrick Lamb.

Reductions were also allowed as follows: John Sankey $1,300; McClintock heirs $5,000; J. W. Carr $1,100; Thomas McCann $950; John Grazier $1,900; John O'Keefe $2,000.

A Mean Thief.

William, *alias* "Reddy," Luther has been held by the Mayor for a hearing on a charge of larceny by bailee, preferred by a boy named Wm. Cornell. If Luther is guilty he is one of the meanest of thieves. On Wednesday the boy was carrying a satchel from the depot for a traveler, when he was met by a party who is believed to have been the defendant. The latter engaged the boy to run an errand to the Rudis House, there to make inquiry for some one. While the boy was doing the errand the thief ran off with the satchel.

Brought Back.

Tom Welsh, the alleged swindling car driver, who is accused by Doc Johnson, a driver on the Rebecca street line, of stealing a suit of clothes and a set of shirt studs, and whose arrest in Philadelphia was noticed in the COMMERCIAL, was brought back to this city yesterday. He was arraigned before Alderman Stewart, of the Ninth ward, Allegheny, who committed him for trial.

EDUCATIONAL.

The Meeting of the State Teachers' Association.

The twenty-second annual meeting of the Pennsylvania State Teachers' Association will be held at Wilkesbarre, August 10th 11th, and 12th, 1875.

Papers will be read by the following persons. The subjects treated to be subsequently taken up for general discussion:

"The Relation of the Preparatory Schools to the Universities," Rev. D. Copeland, A. M., Ph. D., Kingston, Pa.

"Instruction in Civil Government," Professor E. A. Angell, State Normal School, Shippensburg, Pa.

"Lessons in Manners and Morals," Prof. Maria L. Sanford, Swarthmore College, Pa.

"Industrial Education," Supt. H. S. Jones, Erie, Pa.

"Drawing," Prof. J. V. Montgomery, State Normal School, Millersville, Pa.

"The Study of the Physicial Sciences in our Public Schools," B. C. Jillson, A. M., High School, Pittsburgh, Pa.

"Spelling," Prof. F. A. March, LL. D., Lafayette College, Easton, Pa.

"Course of Study for Ungraded Schools," Supt. Jesse Newlin, Schuylkill county, Pa.

"Organization of the Educational Forces in Society," William S. Schofield, Philadelphia, Pa.

Essay, Miss L. A. Haller, Allegheny City, Pa.

"College and Normal School Discipline," E. B. Fairfield, D. D., LL. D., State Normal School, Indiana, Pa.

"The Power of Thought," Prof. George W. Fetter, Girls' High and Normal School, Philadelphia, Pa.

"Pennsylvania at the Centennial," Hon. J. P. Wickersham, State Superintendent.

Persons procuring cards of membership and orders from the ticket agent can obtain excursion tickets at the principal stations on Belvidere, Delaware, Pennsylvania, Northern Central, Philadelphia and Erie, Danville, Hazleton and Wilkesbarre.

To secure the above low rates, and to obtain hotel accommodations at a reduced figure, teachers and others should procure cards of membership, by enclosing one dollar (with stamp,) giving name and address, and for orders apply (stamp inclosed,) giving railroads and name of station, on or before August 1st, 1875, to J. F. Sickel, Germantown, Pa.

Hugh B. Eastburn, chairman, in a circular, says: "The preceding list comprises, it is thought, some of the most important educational topics of the time. They will doubtless receive the careful consideration of the Convention.

The State Association has been of great service in the past to the cause of education in our State. It has the capacity for accomplishing equally good results in the future. The work of the year immediately preceding the Centennial Exposition of 1876 is especially important. In connection with a large membership and representing all sections of the State can help organize this work and infuse needed enthusiasm into it.

Wilkesbarre, in the midst of great material resources and surrounded by some of the finest scenery in the State, is an excellent objective point for teachers who desire to make a trip combining both pleasure and profit.

A request has been made to the committee that a State spelling match be held on Thursday evening, the 12th. The committee will have a plan matured, in case the Association should desire this feature in the exercises, by which each county represented in the convention can have an opportunity of securing a representation in the competing class. The plan, if offered, will probably include a preliminary test in writing in order to secure a certain number of test spellers for the final trial of skill.

[Erie Dispatch, of Thursday.]

UNITED STATES COURTS.

Hon. Wm. McKennan, Circuit. Hon Wilson McCandless, District, and Hon. Wm. Strong, Supreme Court, on the Bench.

WEDNESDAY—THIRD DAY.

Circuit Court called at 9 o'clock, present Justice Strong and Judge McKennan.

ADMISSIONS.

On motion of Colonel J. Ross Thompson, Henry W. Blakeslee was admitted to practice in the United States Court.

CONTINUED.

F. P. Guthrie, Esq., asked for a continuance in the case of Baum and wife vs. Reuben Carroll, on the ground that in consequence of the illness of defendant, he had been unable to procure testimony. Continued at the expense of the defendant.

CONTINUED BY CONSENT.

Mr. Brawley announced that the case of Charles Hall, assignee of William Denton, vs. John L. Carter, had been continued by consent.

MUST BE PROMPT.

Justice Strong, in going over the list in the Circuit Court, for a cause for trial, finding that while many expected to go to trial at the present term of court, but few were ready, informed counsel that they must be ready when called upon or take a nonsuit.

CRAWFORD COUNTY EJECTMENT CASE.

Jury called in the case of
Miller Pier *et al.* vs. Wm. Potter. This was an action of ejectment for fifty acres of land in Conneaut township, Crawford county, Pa. Derrickson & Brawley, counsel for plaintiff. H. L. Richmond & Son, and William Benson, for defendant.

DISTRICT COURT

was called at ten o'clock, but no business was done therein.

CONTINUATION OF EJECTMENT CASE.

After Mr. Brawley had opened the case for the plaintiffs, and but little of the witnesses had been heard, His Honer Justice Strong remarked that he supposed the case would occupy the entire day, and other public jurymen not impanelled would be discharged from attendance upon the court until nine o'clock this morning.

The plaintiff in the above case, Miller Pier, was sworn and testified that his father, Daniel Pier, came in possession of fifty acres of land in Crawford county, by right of his grandfather, Daniel Pier, Sr., who settled on the land in 1833, and that after the death of his father, himself and other members of the family had worked the land conjointly, and had held a title in the place to the present time.

After several witnesses had been called plaintiff rests, admitting defendant being in possession of the premises.

Col. H. L. Richmond opened for the defense, and after offering considerable testimony the case closed at 12:30, when the counsel on either side were limited to half an hour each in their pleas, at the expiration of which time Justice Strong charged the jury, closing at a quarter to 2 o'clock, when the case was given to the room, with instructions to seal up their verdict and bring it in at 9 o'clock this morning, to which hour the Circuit Court was adjourned; the District Court to meet at 10 o'clock.

The Court Afloat.

The Erie *Dispatch* of yesterday says:

The Revenue Cutter Commodore Perry left the public dock yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock for a tour of inspection along the coast. She had on board a number of distinguished gentlemen, which the present session of the U. S. Court has called hither, together with a few of our own citizens and a goodly sprinkling of ladies. Among those from abroad were Justice Strong, of the U. S. Supreme Bench; Judges McKennan and McCandless, of the United States District and Circuit Courts; ex-United States Senator John Scott; United States Senator Wm. A. Wallace; Hon. David Reed, United States District Attorney; United States Marshal Hall; ex-Congressman McClelland; George Shank, Chairman of the Republican State Committee; Hon.